FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

U.S. Expected To Cease Observing Arms Curbs AA 1
[Kurdyumov in PRAVDA 1 Apr]
U.S. Report on Antisatellite Policy Assailed AA 2
Shield for First Strike AA 2
Prevents Space Arms Talks [Kozyakov] AA 3
Report Slanders USSR Proposals [Yegorov] AA 4
West Takes Unconstructive Stand at Geneva Talks AA 5
[Korzhev]
U.S. Accused of Sabotaging Proposed CW Ban AA 5
[Tomilin in PRAVDA 3 Apr]
LATE REPORT: Chernenko Reply to Appeal on Arms AA 7

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

CEMA Planning Committee Meets in Budapest BB 1
[PRAVDA 31 Mar]
Baybakov on USSR Oil, Gas for CEMA States BB 1
[Budapest]
CEMA Cooperation With Developing States Viewed BB 3
CEMA Automation Plans, Problems Outlined [Pasko] BB 3
Gordeyev on Agrarian Cooperation in CEMA BB 3
[SELSKAYA ZHIZN 29 Mar]
Pact Policy Based on Peaceful Coexistence BB 5
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 30 Mar]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

World Economy, Arms Talks, U.S. Missiles Viewed CC 1
[PRAVDA 26 Mar]
'Global Shield-84' Military Exercises Scored [Serov] CC 5
NATO Nuclear Planning Group Meets in Turkey CC 5
[Andriyanov]
New NATO Navy Instructions Termed 'Dangerous' CC 6
[Dubrovskiy]
'Crisis' in NATO, Kissinger Plan Viewed CC 7
[PRAVDA 26 Mar]
NATO's Activities Reviewed on 35th Anniversary CC 10
[Zhukhov in PRAVDA 3 Apr]
UN Assesses 'Critical' Central America Situation CC 13
[Baybakov]
U.S. Activities Noted [Fesunenko] CC 14
UN Condemns Chemical Warfare in Gulf Conflict CC 15
[PRAVDA 3 Apr]

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Gromyko Meets With U.S. Ambassador 3 Apr A 1
Reagan, E. Kennedy Cited on Military Policy A 1
[PRAVDA 30 Mar]
U.S. Arms Exports Illustrate Imperial Ambitions A 1
[Konobeyev, Konovalov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 24 Mar]
Radiation Leak Reported at Nevada Test Site A 4
Kalyagin on Democratic Wooing of Jewish Vote A 4
New York Primary Called Major Win for Mondale A 5
Lack of 'Beef' in Democratic Race Lamented A 5
[Gerasimov]

NORTHEAST ASIA

DPRK's Yi Chong-ok Stops Over in Moscow C 1
[PRAVDA 3 Apr]
TASS, KCNA Sign Cooperation Protocol in DPRK C 1
[IZVESTIYA 3 Apr]
Tokyo Paper Views Japan, U.S. Policies on PRC C 1
[IZVESTIYA 4 Apr]
U.S. Conducting Industrial Espionage in Japan C 2
Provocative U.S.-S. Korea War Games Conclude C 2
[Tikhomirov in PRAVDA 30 Mar]
Debts, Inflation 'Increasing' in S. Korea C 3
Mongolian Official Defends Soviet Army's Presence C 3
[Zantab in IZVESTIYA 24 Mar]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Further on Indonesian Foreign Minister's Visit E 1
Gromyko Luncheon Speech [PRAVDA 2 Apr] E 1
Mokhtar Reply [PRAVDA 2 Apr] E 3
Departure Ceremony E 4
Thach Tour Strengthens S.E. Asia Dialogue E 4
Contacts 'Fruitful' [PRAVDA 30 Mar] E 4
NHAN DAN on Results [PRAVDA 3 Apr] E 5
SRV Foreign Ministry Hits PRC Shelling in North E 5
Thai Border Provocations Against PRK Scored E 6
Kuznetsov Receives Australian Envoy's Credentials E 6

EASTERN EUROPE

USSR-Polish Fishing Industry Cooperation F 1
[IZVESTIYA 1 Apr]
Jaruzelski on USSR, Polish Foreign Policies F 1
Olszowski Speaks at Warsaw Food Industry Session F 2
U.S. Seizes Arms for Polish Counterrevolutionaries F 2
[Kalyagin]
Hungary's Economic Achievements Reviewed F 3
[Shishlin]
Martynov Receives Hungarian Industry Minister F 3
[PRAVDA 28 Mar]
USSR-SFRY Atomic Equipment Cooperation Efforts F 3
[Sharov in PRAVDA 27 Mar]
Albanian Scientific Research Programs Reported F 4
[EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 14]

WESTERN EUROPE

Spanish Colloquium on NATO; Spain's Defense G 1
[Vernikov in IZVESTIYA 2 Apr]
FRG's Voigt on U.S. Missile Deployment Threat G 2
U.S. Deployment 'Counter' to Italy's Interests G 2
[Orlov in PRAVDA 1 Apr]
Spadolini Statement at Deployment Debate G 3
Italian Deputies Oppose Missile Deployment Plans G 3
Assisi Peace Group Meets Chernenko, Kuznetsov G 3
USSR-Swedish Trade Talks Held, Protocol Signed G 4
[IZVESTIYA 1 Apr]
Finnish CP Condemns U.S. Military Maneuvers G 5
USSR Trade Minister on Joint Finnish Projects G 6
[Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET 27 Mar]
USSR To Order Finnish Ships Before Accord Signed G 7
[Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET 31 Mar]
Week of Nuclear Freeze Support Starts in Norway G 7
Norwegian Communist Party Concludes 18th Congress G 8
CPSU Delegation Arrives G 8
Norwegian CP Chairman's Report [Minkevich] G 8
Ptitsyn Addresses Congress G 9
Resolutions Adopted G 9
[Kostikov, Minkevich in PRAVDA 3 Apr]
USSR, Greek Trade Unionists Hold Talks in Moscow G 10
[TRUD 1 Apr]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Fedorov: U.S. Behind Stories of CW Use in Gulf H 1
[IZVESTIYA 31 Mar]
Comparison of Brutents-Jamblatt Meeting H 2
Calm in Lebanon Result of MNF Departure H 3
[Glukhov in PRAVDA 1 Apr]
Jerusalem Incident, Mideast Peace Linked H 3
[Arutyunov]
PDRY Leaders Cited on Policy Principles H 4
[Peresada in PRAVDA 2 Apr]
PDRY Minister Supports USSR Mideast Policy H 5
[Lebedev]
Omdurman U.S. Excuse for Anti-Libyan Campaign H 6
[Zagryadskiy in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 29 Mar]

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Further Reportage on Mengistu's Moscow Visit J 1
29 March Kremlin Speech J 1
[PRAVDA 31 Mar]
Officials at Departure J 4
[PRAVDA 1 Apr]
Comparison of Farewell Message J 5
[PRAVDA 3 Apr]
Assessment of Joint Communique J 5
[Arutyunov]
Kapitonov Attends Sekou Toure Funeral 31 Mar J 6
[IZVESTIYA 1 Apr]
Mozambique Marks Soviet Friendship, Treaty J 6
[Fedorov]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Sensitivity Over Warships' Cuban Visit Noted K 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 1 Apr]
Briefs: Kirghiz-Cuban Friendship Society K 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

AUCCTU Chairman on Growth of Antiwar Movements R 1
'Experiment' in Ideological Work Urged R 1
[Nenashev in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 25 Mar]
Kunayev at Kazakh Meeting; Officials Appointed R 6
Aliyev, Zimyanin Attend Shevchenko Soiree R 6
Demirchyan Receives Armenian Komsomol Aktiv R 7
[SOVETAKAN AYASTAN 14 Mar]
Demirchyan Visits Armenian Exhibition R 8
Gazli Construction Defects, Recovery Reported R 8
[IZVESTIYA 1 Apr]
Editorial Article on Anniversary of KOMMUNIST R 10
[PRAVDA 1 Apr]
Kazakh Supreme Soviet Meets, Elects Officials R 12
Briefs: Uzbek Environment Funds; Armenian Administration Formed R 13

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Editorial Calls for Unified Construction Body S 1
[PRAVDA 26 Mar]
Problems in Turkmen Transportation Field Noted S 3
[TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA 18 Mar]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Materials on Soviet-Indian Space Mission U 1
Pre-Launch Statements U 1
Mission Launched U 1
Live Coverage U 1
Gandhi Addresses Cosmodrome U 2
Cosmonauts Prepare To Dock U 2
Research Official Interviewed U 3
Cosmos 1547 Launched 4 Apr, Functioning Normally U 3

U.S. EXPECTED TO CEASE OBSERVING ARMS CURBS

PM031309 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 84 Second Edition p 5

[Nikolay Kurdyumov article under the "Observer's View of an Event" rubric: "The Real Face of Washington's 'Peace-Lovers'"]

[Text] In its desire to disguise its policy of unrestrained militarism and fueling of tension, which is provoking growing protest among peace-loving peoples, including the American people, the Washington administration, as K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, observed at the 29 March Kremlin reception, "is now trying in every possible way to pass itself off as a 'peace-lover'. However, everyone can see what this is really worth."

Indeed. You only have to compare Washington officialdom's rhetoric about its desire for dialogue and talks and its wish to have "more stable relations " with the Soviet Union with its practical deeds to be immediately convinced that the whole of this peace-loving phraseology is not worth a plug nickel and that Washington politicians' speechifying is mere hypocrisy and cynical double-dealing.

How, for example, did the U.S. Administration respond to the Soviet Union's readiness to come to an agreement with the other nuclear powers to jointly recognize a code of norms for relations among them, which would ultimately facilitate the reduction and then the elimination of nuclear arms? There has not been, as is common knowledge, any response forthcoming from official Washington to the Soviet proposal, a proposal expressing the aspirations of the whole of mankind. And this is just one of many pieces of evidence of the striking contrast between the U.S. Administration's fine words and its, to put it bluntly, unseemly and irresponsible stance on the most important issue of the present, the issue of curbing the dangerous arms race.

The latest instance of this is as follows. According to a WASHINGTON POST report citing the State Department, the U.S. Administration is planning its latest action aimed at freeing its hands once and for all and ridding itself of international commitments which put "unnecessary obstacles" in the way of implementing its militarist programs for a massive buildup of arms, and above all, first-strike strategic offensive forces.

It is clear from the report that the U.S. administration intends from the end of next year to "cease to observe" the limitations previously agreed between the USSR and the United States in the strategic armaments field. And although, as is reported, the final decision will be "dependent on the international situation," a foreign policy department statement has let it be known that the U.S. Administration intends to time its official renunciation of the limitations to coincide with the planned testing of the seventh Trident submarine. The commissioning of this submarine, which is equipped with 24 nuclear missiles, would exceed the limits set by the interim agreement between the USSR and the United States on certain measures in the field of limiting strategic offensive armaments reached in 1972 (SALT I) and the SALT II accord of 1979, the latter of which has not been ratified through the fault of the United States.

As THE WASHINGTON POST notes, the nonobservance of the limitations could mean a total rejection of the "rules of restraint" in the nuclear weapons field. One cannot but agree with that opinion. The U.S. desire to wave aside its international commitments can only be regarded as a dangerous new step toward cranking up the arms race and fueling international tension and as the latest manifestation of the U.S. militarist course aimed at systematically undermining and sabotaging the efforts of peace-loving peoples and states to curb the arms race.

It is common knowledge that it was the U.S. Administration that not only wrecked the important arms limitation talks but has been flouting in every way possible the agreements already reached. It was the American side which sabotaged the coming into force of the Soviet-American SALT II accord. And has Washington really done anything to ratify the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of underground nuclear weapons tests or the treaty on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes? It is also well known that the United States unilaterally broke off talks on a complete nuclear weapons test ban, on the limitation of military activity in the Indian Ocean, on antisatellite systems, and so forth.

The renunciation of international commitments, which the United States is planning, demonstrates once again that the policy of Washington's "peace-lovers," who are consumed by the desire to dictate their will to the peoples by means of force, is a sinister threat to peace and universal security.

U.S. REPORT ON ANTISATELLITE POLICY ASSAILED

Shield for First Strike

LD031744 Moscow TASS in English 1709 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Washington April 3 TASS -- The White House has sent to the Congress a report on the United States policy on anti-satellite weapons. A part of the report related to some aspects of the United States military activity in outer space is classified. Nevertheless, it follows from the published sections of the report that the Reagan administration has worked out a broad programme of militarisation of near-earth space and intends to sabotage the efforts of the international community aimed at closing this new dangerous channel of the arms race.

It is said, specifically, in the report that the United States plans to deploy anti-satellite weapons in space. The SRAM-ALTER system consisting of a miniatur warhead and a two-stage carrier rocket is now being developed for the purpose. The system will be launched from a specially equipped F-15 fighter bomber and is meant for hitting the enemy satellites on a low orbit. Besides that, work is under way to create new anti-satellite systems with the use of controlled energy radiation, including lasers.

At the same time the Department of Defense started studying the entire range of problems connected with military operations in space.

In the covering letter President Reagan makes an attempt to mislead the public about the United States' actual intentions.

It is asserted demagogically in the letter that the United States is allegedly studying a number of alternatives in the sphere of control over armaments in space, bearing in mind talks with the Soviet Union and other countries. But making a reference to alleged considerable difficulties in verifying control over anti-satellite weapon systems, Reagan states at the same time that the USA does not view as constructive embarking on official international talks on the matter.

Washington's assertions about "impossibility" of verifying agreements on anti-satellite weapons are merely a pretext for burying the very idea of peaceful outer space, Larry Pressler, the chairman of the arms control subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said in this connection.

Observers point out that the deployment of anti-satellite weapons planned by Washington is an inalienable part of a large-scale programme of preparation for "star wars" that had earlier been announced by President Reagan, the programme which envisages the deployment of anti-missile defence system with the elements of space basing. It is intended to spend on its creation approximately 26 billion dollars in the next five years. Speeding up the implementation of this programme, the Reagan administration shows again to the whole world that its militaristic course remains unchanged. This is the course aimed at undermining the 1972 Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems which puts serious obstacles in the road of the nuclear arms race in all directions, the course at undermining the strategic stability, at creating a shield for the United States under whose cover it could be possible to plan the dealing of the devastating nuclear strike on the other side. In other words, the Reagan administration continues seeking its old aim: Getting the potential for the first strike, achieving military superiority.

Prevents Space Arms Talks

LD040931 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] In his report to Congress last Monday President Reagan rejected a Soviet proposal for talks on preventing militarization of outer space. Here is what our observer Vladislav Kozyakov has to say on this:

And so the White House has eventually responded to one of the Soviet initiatives advanced a month ago and aimed at improving relations between the two countries and preventing nuclear war. Once again the response is negative. As the United States President said, it would not be wise to open negotiations with the Soviet Union on a treaty banning satellite killer weapons, and the conclusion of such a treaty was not in the interests of the United States or its allies. In other words, according to Reagan, the very idea of renouncing militarization of outer space, an idea supported by the entire world community -- 147 United Nations member-countries -- does not suit the United States.

If Reagan was to be believed the American people are more interested in having a star wars plan, which actually spells an all-out nuclear disaster, carried through than in preventing the arms buildup in outer space. Such an approach on the part of the United States President to problems of international security cannot but cause alarm. White House officials try to justify their refusal to have talks with the Soviet Union by claiming that any resulting agreements would be difficult to verify and impossible to supervise. Yet if the American side rules out the possibility of effecting control before starting negotiations on preventing weapons from being deployed in outer space, what is going to happen in the future? What kind of a situation will develop after the United States begins deploying laser and other weapons in outer space in keeping with its plans? Will it improve the chances to control arms buildup in outer space?

Of course control has nothing to do with all that. The matter is that the authors of the United States program of star wars fear that negotiations with the Soviet Union, let alone any agreement, might frustrate these plans and obstruct the appearance in orbit of American weapons designed for use in space and from space against targets on the earth. It is well known that a program for building such weapons has already been launched. $26 billion is to be spent on it in the next 5 years.

The Reagan administration keeps trying to break the existing parity in the world to attain military supremacy. It is not interested in reducing armaments through equal negotiations. Instead it seeks to build a potential of a disarming nuclear strike. The administration has already begun deploying missiles in Europe and has thereby disrupted talks on new agreements ensuring control of nuclear weapons.

It creates new systems of strategic armaments, it even finds too (?tight) the boundaries set by earlier agreements, SALT I and SALT II. For instance once its seventh submarine of the Trident class, now under tests, is commissioned, the United States will have more multiple warheads than the number stipulated in the SALT II treaty. That is why, as THE WASHINGTON POST reports, the Reagan administration makes it clear that it intends to stop observing peace constraints in strategic armaments imposed under earlier agreements with the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile there have been more and more reports of intensive preparations by the United States for nuclear war. On Tuesday the United States Strategic Air Command will start a major 10-day exercise to test the readiness of its bomber and missile forces. Last month an NBC correspondent at the Pentagon, (John Hart), reported from a base in South Dakota, where nuclear weapons are stored, that a third world war was being rehearsed there. According to the United States official doctrine, the reporter stressed, a nuclear war in which victory can be gained is possible to conduct. It is probably this crazy doctrine that prompted President Reagan's decision against having talks with the Soviet Union on banning arms buildup in outer space.

Report Slanders USSR Proposals

LD032103 Moscow TASS in English 2006 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Washington April 3 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov reports:

The White House published on Monday President Reagan's letter and report to the Congress on the United States' policy with regard to arms control in the sphere of anti-satellite weapons.

The very name of the report is misleading since the report does not deal with the measures of arms control. It deals with a broad programme of the arms race in outer space which is now implemented by the Reagan administration in an effort to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union. It is stressed in the report that the United States will not be conducting talks with the Soviet Union on these matters since Washington holds that talks on control over anti-satellite weapons are not in the interests of the United States and its allies.

The emphasis in the report is made on slandering the Soviet proposals that are aimed at non-proliferation of arms race into outer space. This refers above all to the Soviet Union's obligation not to be the first to put any types of anti-satellite weapons into outer space, as well as the draft treaty on banning the use of force in outer space or from space with regard to the earth that was tabled by the Soviet Union at the 38th session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Attempts are made in the report to deride the very idea of control over anti-satellite weapons. References are made to "impossiblity of verification," the prospects of "unilateral rupture" of agreements by one of the sides and the "leakage of secret information". If this document is to be believed it is impossible even to determine what "space weaponry" actually is. But it is finally admitted in the report that restrictions on the development and deployment of anti-satellite weapons will complicate the United States' military preparations in space.

The main part of the document devoted to military preparations in space is classified. But from what has been published it is clear that the Reagan administration has worked out a vast programme of military measures in outer space and on earth connected with anti-satellite and other types of weapons.

WEST TAKES UNCONSTRUCTIVE STAND AT GENEVA TALKS

LD032011 Moscow TASS in English 1946 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Geneva April 3 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev reports:

The group of the Western countries at the Disarmament Conference has once again demonstrated its unconstructive stand today.

Speaking on behalf of the group of 21 neutral and nonaligned countries, Argentina's representative Julio Carasales, raised the question of setting up a special subsidiary body of the conference on the question of a ban on all nuclear weapons tests. The speaker recalled that this question is item number one on the agenda of the session and that it is necessary to start multilateral talks immediately.

The proposal of the group of 21 has met with full support from the delegations of the socialist countries. But representatives of Britain and Australia demanded further preliminary consultations, having thus blocked the adoption of an agreement. Julio Carasales, who again took the floor, expressed deep regret that all attempts at reaching a compromise and giving an impetus to effective talks on such a most important issue meet with the obvious reluctance of some delegations to the conference to hold serious talks.

U.S. ACCUSED OF SABOTAGING PROPOSED CW BAN

PM031937 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[Yu. Tomilin article: "Why All This Ado? Chemical Weapons Must be Banned"]

[Text] Importunate advertising methods in the United States have become an element not only of trade but also of diplomacy. This has been confirmed by recent facts.

Having unilaterally broken off the arms limitation talks in one area and rendered impossible their continuation in another, Washington has decided to repair somewhat the impression of these actions, which is depressing the international public. The U.S. Administration has announced its intention to introduce a draft convention banning chemical weapons at the Geneva Disarmament Conference. A corresponding statement was pompously made back in January by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz. Since then this step has been widely advertised both at diplomatic forums and in the U.S. mass media.

There has been much ado, but the promised draft convention is yet to appear on the negotiating table in Geneva. The U.S. press recently reported that the draft is still being discussed at interdepartmental conferences. THE WASHINGTON POST reports make it particularly clear that the Pentagon considers "inadequate" the monitoring provisions contained in the draft convention, which has been drawn up by another U.S. department -- the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

The history of disarmament talks already contains numerous examples of the United States using the monitoring issue to avoid reaching appropriate accords. The very same thing is happening now, when a sound basis for the speediest conclusion of a convention to ban and destroy chemical weapons has been created as a result of the Soviet Union's constructive steps.

Quite recently -- at the end of February -- the Soviet Union took another important step at the Disarmament Conference: It proposed that the entire process of destroying chemical weapons be monitored from beginning to end. This step, which offered the sides a way to resolve a key question relating to a future convention, the pivotal issue, has caused alarm in the camp of Western militarists for whom chemical weapons are one of the means to ensure military superiority for themselves.

By all appearances, people in Washington are now hurriedly preparing to raise new barriers in the way of concluding the convention. Similar "countermeasures" have already been taken on several occasions during previous talks. No sooner had the Soviet Union taken a step toward the U.S. position than the United States raised additional conditions far removed from political realism.

While sabotaging the elaboration of the text of the future convention's provisions at the Geneva Disarmament Conference, the Washington administration also occupies a negative position toward the recent proposal by Warsaw Pact member countries to free Europe of chemical weapons.

Meanwhile the advertising campaign relating to the U.S. intention to introduce its own draft convention continues. It is being continued through the efforts of Shultz himself and his department. The goal, however, is the same -- to produce a propaganda cover for U.S. unwillingness to agree to a ban on chemical weapons and the implementation of its chemical rearmament program.

In order to renovate and supplement its chemical weapons arsenal, the United States has developed a new variety of these weapons -- binary weapons. Now the Pentagon is pushing through Congress the appropriations for their production. It is planned to increase stockpiles of chemical ammunition from 3 to 5 million units and to build ammunition dumps for it outside the U.S. borders, primarily in West Europe. It is planned to spend up to $10 billion to implement this program.

In order to justify these expenditures, Washington does not shrink from direct slander against the states that are persistently and consistently striving to find a real solution to the problem. In the past they have been victims of a false campaign about alleged cases of Soviet-made chemical weapons being used in Afghanistan and Indochina. But no matter how much people in Washington tried to bolster this campaign with "expert investigations," it burst like a soap bubble. Now the U.S. special services are striving to attain the very same goal by feeding the Western press with reports that the Soviet Union is supposedly helping Iraq develop chemical weapons. But even Western press organs, with very few exceptions, are hardly falling for this evil-smelling bait.

The Soviet Union is doing everything possible for a complete and universal ban on the use of chemical weapons and their development and manufacture and for the destruction of all stockpiles. In order to make this ban reality, the United States must move closer to the position of their interlocutors rather than draw away from it.

LATE REPORT: CHERNENKO REPLY TO APPEAL ON ARMS

LD041353 Moscow TASS in English 1339 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 4 TASS -- The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Konstantin Chernenko, has sent a reply to the appeal from the leading figures of the Socialist International: President of the Socialist International Willy Brandt, the leaders of the socialist, social-democratic and labour parties comprising the Socialist International. The reply says:

It was with great attention that I familiarized myself with your appeal. We quite understand the anxiety over the fact that the situation in Europe, and in the international affairs as a whole, has seriously deteriorated.

The arms race, including nuclear arms, is gathering momentum, becoming increasingly formidable. At the same time the process of negotiations on questions of nuclear arms limitations and reductions has been disorganized, and, as facts indicate, deliberately.

All this is the result of the well-known policy aimed at breaking the existing balance of forces, gaining a military-strategic superiority over the Soviet Union. And no lulling statements alleging that nothing special is taking place, no ostensible peaceableness can hide all the harmfulness of such a policy.

We share the viewpoint, expressed in your appeal, that it is necessary to work for a change in a better direction. Yes, a dialogue is necessary, including, of course, one between the Soviet Union and the USA. But a dialogue which is honest, businesslike, and aimed at working out agreements that would meet the principle of equality and equal security. The Soviet Union has both the will and the determination for such an approach to issues.

This, however, also calls for a corresponding readiness on the part of the United States. In the meantime, however, the U.S. Administration, although lately it has been professing its desire for a dialogue with the USSR, is not backing it up with anything specific. Moreover, these professions are belied by practical actions. With each U.S. nuclear missile deployed on the European soil, a new step is made toward the dangerous line. Does this indicate a readiness for really businesslike negotiations, for resolving issues which are so important for the Europeans, for all the peoples?

From this it follows that the matter is not in talking or making statements about a readiness for talks, but rather in the readiness to clear the obstacles which were erected in the way of the talks on nuclear arms limitations and reductions.

It is this approach that is advocated by the Soviet Union.

We have been and remain convinced champions of halting the arms race and reversing it. The whole set of proposals put forward by the Soviet Union is aimed at achieving this. To freeze forthwith all the nuclear arsenals, to limit and substantially reduce the strategic arms, to radically lower the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe, to prevent militarisation of space, to prohibit and destroy chemical weapons -- these and other measures aimed at removing the war menance are dictated by life. They are realistic, and meet in equal degree the interests of all states, the demands and hopes of the peoples of the world.

In the seventies the accords on the basic principles of Soviet-U.S. relations operated unreservedly. The principles of equality and identical security were not then ostracized and the need to observe parity and refrain from seeking to obtain military superiority was officially recognized. There was no need to start afresh each time. Each successive agreement was considered to be a continuation and consolidation of those that had come before. Now, however, after the Reagan administration's 180-degree turn, everything has become confused. In navigation deviation by a fraction of a degree leads to disaster. Politics is scarcely different, especially when security is involved.

The problem is not one of taste or spiritual inclination. The course toward rolling back communism and eradicating it proclaimed by R. Reagan as official U.S. policy essentially denies the possibility of mutual consideration of interests. Consequently, it firmly shuts the door on agreements. Agreements in the true sense of the word, rather than the diktat being practised by Washington and passed off as agreements. Such conjuring tricks will not work with us.

The present White House boss is evidently not being flippant in declared himself a virtual continuer of the cold war doctrine. "Until we have shown Russia the iron fist and have begun to talk tough to it, the next war is inevitable... I am tired of treating the Russians with kid gloves," H. Truman once stated. R. Reagan too was expressing himself in very much the same terms 3 years ago. The very prospect of having to get on with the Soviets and of having to compromise with them oppressed him... The President and his aides were consumed by longing for the times when Washington's supreme wisdom was expressed, for example, in the following guidelines: "The United States must seek to improve its position and the position of the rest of the free world in the world balance of forces by bringing about a deterioration in the Soviet Union's position" (National Security Council Document, NSC-162, 29 October 1953). Which goes on to say that the United States "must adopt feasible and expedient political, economic, and propaganda measures to create disagreeable problems for the USSR and then make use of them for its own ends." It is not particularly noble to create difficulties for one's neighbor, to foment conflict, or to seek to benefit from others' misfortunes. But the United States will be forgiven this sin, since it is being committed with charitable intent.

The White House boss entered into the same spirit a year ago at a meeting of fundamentalist preachers in Florida. "This was the real Reagan," A. Lewis of THE NEW YORK TIMES commented on his speech. "The worst presidential speech in American history," was the verdict of the doyen of American historians, Professor H. Commager. J. Carter adviser H. Hertzberg saw the speech as a movement toward the apocalypse. "If the Russians represent boundless evil and we, boundless good, then the delivery of a nuclear first-strike is the logical first step."

And then suddenly this January it was as if the President were a changed man. He was transformed from Saul into Paul. What could this mean? Had the moment for the pastorale in the 4-movement political symphony arrived? But let us not be impetuous. Let us wait for the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, when the occupier of the Washington throne will be determined and it will no longer be necessary to chase after votes. Life will show that everything and everyone will be put in their proper places.

CEMA PLANNING COMMITTEE MEETS IN BUDAPEST

PM031227 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Mar 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Plan Coordination"]

[Text] Budapest, 30 Mar — The 32d session of the CEMA Committee on Cooperation in the Sphere of Planning has been held here. Deputy heads of government and the chairman of the CEMA countries' central planning organs took part in it. The Soviet delegation was headed by N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan. Representatives of the SFRY and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen also participated in the session.

G. Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, delivered a speech at the session.

The committee examined draft long-term comprehensive measures aimed at ensuring the CEMA countries' rational requirements for energy, fuel, and raw materials for the period up to 1990 and for the more distant future. The measures envisage the further development of economic cooperation between the CEMA countries in the sphere of electric power, the coal, oil, and gas industries, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the chemical industry, geology, and machine building.

The preliminary results of work to coordinate the CEMA countries' national economic plans for 1986-1990 both on a bilateral and multilateral basis were discussed. It was noted that the plan coordination envisages the possibility of extending existing agreements and preparing new agreements on specialization and production sharing, especially in spheres of scientific and technical progress.

Questions of implementing cooperation measures concerning the development of the SRV, Cuban, and Mongolian economies were also examined.

The CEMA country representatives in the committee were received by J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

The committee session passed in a friendly and businesslike atmosphere.

BAYBAKOV ON USSR OIL, GAS FOR CEMA STATES

LD012227 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 1 Apr 84

[Text] Last Thursday the CEMA Planning and Cooperation Committee met in the Gellert Hotel in Budapest, where the chief question was to determine what is necessary in the coming years and decades to provide the energy and fuel necessary for our everyday life. Following the committee's session, Nikolay Baybakov, Soviet deputy premier and chairman of the CEMA Planning and Cooperation Committee, granted an interview to Pal Lederer.

[Begin recording] [Lederer] Comrade Baybakov, how do you assess the results achieved so far inthe area of coordinating the national economic plans of the CEMA countries, and how do you characterize the work carried out at the Budapest meeting?

[Baybakov -- in Russian, fading to translation] First, I would like to say that in general terms I am satisfied with the results of the Budapest consultations of the committee, and I have to particularly emphasize that this committee discussed questions relating to the development of the economies of the socialist countries, questions of great, cardinal, importance.

The first question we discussed related to the volume of energy carriers, raw materials, and other products indispensable to the development of their economies and their production. We also discussed problem areas concerning the rational use of these material energy sources for the period up to 1990 and beyond. We paid great attention to the subject of the rational use of energy carriers and raw materials, and I have to say that this attracted the interests of the member-countries more than usual, as the existing exploitation limits force the countries to adopt rational utilization.

[Lederer] What are the prospects for cooperation among CEMA countries in the field of oil exploitation and processing?

[Baybakov] What can I say in this respect? Not long ago I travelled to Siberia with members of the Planning Committee. For the first time in my career, I decided to to to West Siberia so that I, together with my colleagues and the responsible ministers, could comprehensively examine the long-term development prospects of this very important territory, which we call the third Baku. This examination assisted us in answering several other questions concerning our economic development.

Our comrades are now asking us to increase our oil deliveries or at least to keep them at (?the existing) levels in the next 5-year plan period. I have to say that serious difficulties surface in respect to the exploitation of oil, and this is also true in respect to gas. This is so because exploitation is gradually moving north [words indistinct] from the southern part (?and) middle [word indistinct] area.

It is known that the U.S. CIA has disseminated information according to which, starting from 1980, oil production in the Soviet Union would decline rapidly, and so forth. This, naturally, will not take place. In the forthcoming years we will increase production, but the rate of growth will be significantly lower than hitherto and will demand serious expenditures. I spoke about this to my comrades, friends [as heard], and I have to say that it would not be realistic to expect us to increase our oil deliveries.

Speaking about gas, we dare to say that the gas industry has developed by great strides, both during the last 5-year plan as well as in the current one. It suffices to mention here that in this plan period we have increased production by almost 200 billion cubic meters. The natural gas industry will continue to develop, and in this connection the Soviet Union has proposed to its friends that just as we built the "Alliance" gas pipeline between Orenburg and the western border of the Soviet Union, we should jointly construct, starting from Yemel or perhaps Yamburg, a new, large-capacity gas pipeline expressly for the satisfaction of the socialist countries' natural gas demands. A decision on this still needs to be made, but the difference in distance between the two starting points is not significant -- perhaps Yamburg is somewhat better suited. The length of this gas pipeline would be 4,700 km in total. Naturally, it would recuire serious material means together with enormous human effort, as well as compressors and, naturally, other equipment and material. This task must be carried out jointly.

We have brought development of the gas and oil industries to the same level -- perhaps we even attach more significance to gas. Gas is a very effective heating meaterial and energy carrier, which plays a role in homes and is also employed in motorized transport, replacing both gasoline and diesel oil either in a condensed or liquid form. The experiences gained from work carried out in this field in the Soviet Union have proved that this transformation is extraordinarily efficient. The total sum of experience gained backs up the argument that the sooner we transform motorized transport to gas-fueled operation -- diesel locomotives included -- the easier we will make our life and the less we will feel the lack of oil. [end recording]

CEMA COOPERATION WITH DEVELOPING STATES VIEWED

LD301818 Moscow TASS in English 1549 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 30 TASS -- A particularly important place in the foreign economic relations between the CMEA member countries and the developing states is occupied by the states of socialist orientation, a TASS correspondent was told at the CMEA Secretariat.

At the present time, a spokesman for the secretariat said, the cooperation of the developing states of socialist orientation with the CMEA member countries is becoming for them a factor for furthering the progressive revolutionary-democratic change, strengthening the socialist orientation and giving it a stable and an irreversible character.

Cooperation of the CMEA member countries is most intensively and comprehensively developing with Angola, Afghanistan, the People's Democratic Republic of Kampuchea, Laos, Mozambique and Ethiopia. By the beginning of 1983 a total of 85 various industrial and other projects had been built or were under construction in Angola, in Afghanistan -- 242, in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen -- 71, in Kampuchea -- 39, in the Lao People's Democratic Republic -- 52, Mozambique -- 73 and Ethiopia -- 66.

The economic assistance rendered by the CMEA member countries is aimed above all at resolving the key economic problems of the developing states of socialist orientation: ensuring their industrialisation, creation of their national energy base, resolution of the food problem, development of infrastructure and training of national personnel. All of these measures are aimed above all at creating and strengthening the state sector of the economy, the CMEA representative said.

The economic and technical cooperation between the CMEA member countries and the developing states of socialist orientation is [word indistinct] as a rule on the basis of intergovernmental agreements. All measures are taken to ensure a stable and long-term character for such relations.

Under the conditions that the imperialist powers are out to revive cold war, to discredit the economic system of socialism, cooperation with the CMEA member countries is of tremendous significance for the developing states of socialist orientation for giving a rebuff to neocolonialism, in the struggle for strengthening sovereignty and independence, for economic liberation from imperialism.

CEMA AUTOMATION PLANS, PROBLEMS OUTLINED

LD032256 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1145 GMT 3 Apr 84

[From the "In Countries of Socialism" program presented by Vladimir Pasko]

[Summary] Currently there are more than 5 million people in CEMA countries who are involved in the sphere of research, more than 1.5 million of whom are scientific workers. Every year the fraternal countries register more than 100,000 new scientific-technical discoveries, and are in no way behind the countries of capitalism in scientific-technical progress: In fact, many Western companies make use of socialist scientific discoveries.

Candidate of Economic Sciences (German Aleksandrovich Vlaskin), head of the socialist states scientific-technical policy sector of the Institute of Economics of the World Socialist System under the USSR Academy of Sciences, says that, at present, the CEMA European countries are suffering from a shortage of labor resources, fuel and raw materials, as well as from a number of unresolved economic and social problems characteristic of the eighties. The most vulnerable areas are agriculture and transport; nevertheless, the fraternal countries have the necessary prerequisites to tackle these problems. He said: "The general direction of the economic policy of the communist and workers parties of the CEMA countries has admitted a decisive turn toward intensification of production, with a fundamental role being played in this process by scientific-technical progress."

Among the most important problems to be solved by CEMA European countries, at which their scientific-technical policy is aimed, are: the rational use of fuel, raw materials, and energy; the search for new sources of energy and materials; the introduction of waste-free technology; raising labor efficiency by means of integrated mechanization and automation of production processes; and raising quality and competitive potential of products, primarily by introducing the most up-to-date scientific-technical achievements.

The introduction of robots into industry has been a great success; in individual operations, each robot can replace from 1-3 workers and raise labor productivity by 20-40 percent, cover its cost in 1-3 years, and produce R4-9,000 savings per annum. The introduction of robots in socialist countries started in the second half of the seventies and demand still exceeds supply. For example, in the USSR the demand for robots will be in excess of 100,000 by 1985, while the pool of robots available will only grow to 40,000. But even this growth will allow around 100,000 workers to be made available for other work by the end of the 5-year plan with an annual savings of over R300 million to be effected.

In the GDR it is planned to introduce 45,000 robots and manipulators into production in this 5-year plan. Bulgaria has assigned several enterprises to become models of automation. The CSSR and Hungary also have extensive programs for designing and producing robots. The eighties should be a period of great development of robot technology in the CEMA countries; it is expected that the overall pool of robots will reach 200,000 by 1990.

GORDEYEV ON AGRARIAN COOPERATION IN CEMA

PM020906 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 29 Mar 84 p 3

[V. Gordeyev article: "The Effect of Cooperation: The Level of Agrarian Integration in CEMA"]

[Text] A session of the CEMA Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation was held recently in Prague. It was participated in by representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and Czechoslovakia, as well as Yugoslavia. The session participants summarized some results of work carried out and outlined tasks in further developing cooperation in the industrial and agricultural spheres.

Common concerns about raising the community's scientific and technical potential to a new level became the meeting's leitmotiv. Thus the important questions of fulfilling the plan to accelerate the development of science and technology in Cuba for the period through 1990 were examined.

In the agrarian sphere joint research is being carried out in Cuba in the following main avenues: sugarcane cultivation, the production and processing of citruses, and stockraising. In recent years, six experimental stations have been created to introduce new varieties of sugarcane, the base of scientific laboratories for stockraising is constantly expanding, and joint research into the selection of livestock breeds and the problem of feed production is being carried out.

The question of developing Mongolia's scientific and experimental base, for which the activity in the Republic of 12 scientific and technical facilities created in cooperation with CEMA countries has been providing great support, is also being effectively resolved. Cooperation on a multilateral basis is developing fruitfully among Mongolia and Czechoslovakia in the chemical field, and between Mongolia and Poland in wool processing. The socialist community countries are providing essential assistance to Mongolia in the training of scientific, agrarian, and other specialist cadres.

The joint resolution of topical problems in a spirit of socialist internationalism is the cornerstone of the coordination of scientific and technical activity among CEMA countries.

PACT POLICY BASED ON PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE

PM012020 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 30 Mar 84 First Edition p 5

["Own Information" report: "In the Peoples' Interests"]

[Text] The foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact member countries is a Leninist peace policy imbued with a consistent desire for peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems and for multifaceted cooperation with them, the newspaper NEPSZAVA writes in an article entitled "The Myth of the 'Soviet Threat'."

The myth of the "Soviet threat," the Hungarian newspaper notes, is not new. The imperialists began disseminating this utterly groundless lie immediately after the Great October Socialist Revolution's victory. It was taken up in the thirties by Hitler's propaganda machine. Attempts were made to use it as the political, ideological, and military justification for the creation of the NATO bloc and also in the cold war against the socialist countries. It is typical that this false propaganda campaign has been intensified whenever the NATO leadership has needed to adopt and implement large-scale armament plans. The exaggeration of the thesis of the "Soviet military threat" and its associated ballyhoo have become virtually an everyday event since President Reagan came to power.

The policy of expansionism, NEPSZAVA emphasizes, is alien to the ideas of socialism, and this is confirmed by the whole history of the socialist countries. The Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries have never attacked anyone throughout the Pact's existence. Furthermore, it was the Soviet people who experienced the greatest horrors of World War II. The tremendous military potential now possessed by the USSR does not induce its leadership to undertake irresponsible military adventures involving immeasurable suffering. This is wholly typical of the imperialist powers, which cannot imagine that a vast and militarily powerful country would not try to derive a direct advantage for itself by use of its armed forces. Thus the Western countries are guided by their own inherent logic, of which they are prisoners, and try to ascribe their own methods to the socialist states.

The socialist states see the path to material and spiritual prosperity through labor and the fulfillment of large-scale social and economic programs under conditions of peaceful coexistence and multifaceted cooperation with other countries.

WORLD ECONOMY, ARMS TALKS, U.S. MISSILES VIEWED

FM031030 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 84 First Edition p 4

[Vitaliy Korionov "International Review"]

[Text] To New Heights

Communist creation and peace constitute the content of the life and activity of the peoples of the socialist world, and of their vanguard -- the communist and working parties. The atmosphere in this part of the globe is free of militarist hysteria and inflammatory appeals for military adventures. Here, all people's thoughts are directed toward peaceful labor.

V.I. Lenin said: "...Economic matters here are our common cause. This is for us a most interesting policy." Our party and Soviet people model their life and work on Lenin.

An All-Union Economic Conference on the problems of the Agro-industrial Complex was held in Moscow last week. It showed once again the consistency with which the CPSU and its Central Committee are implementing the economic strategy devised by the 26th CPSU Congress and by subsequent party Central Committee plenums. Large-scale tasks are at the center of the party's attention and it is mobilizing the people's herculean strength and its creative energy in order to implement them.

Soviet working people are responding to the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee's December (1983) and February (1984) Plenums with concrete deeds. A graphic illustration of that is the pledge by the construction workers' collective at the Baykal-Amur railroad to complete laying the main railroad track ahead of schedule, before the 67th anniversary of Great October, and to begin train services throughout its length a year earlier than planned.

Our every success in communist building generates malice in the imperialist countries. One need only recall the feverish activity that the anti-Soviets developed in their attempts to halt the construction of the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod pipeline with economic "sanctions." At the time, threats were made from overseas to bring the Soviet Union "to its knees." But this pipeline has been built ahead of schedule and other no less major Soviet pipelines are being successfully constructed.

However, the enemies of international cooperation have not calmed down. Last week, the White House gave the Pentagon permission to supervise the export of technology licenses from the United States, not just to the socialist countries but also to many capitalist countries, on the pretext of preventing any technology transfer to the "enemy." The newspaper JOURNAL OF COMMERCIE and COMMERCIL [title as published] inquires in this connection: "Can it be that the administration has learned no lesson from the fiasco of the Siberian pipeline sanctions, which did not prevent the Russians from building their pipeline but cost U.S. industry dearly, both financially and in terms of prestige?

Yes, these gentlemen are making a fuss in vain. The USSR is a mighty power, and the development of world economic relations and the capitalist countries' need to trade with us are today as strong as ever.

As the recently collated foreign trade totals for 1983 show, the USSR traded with 144 countries last year. Typically, West Europe's share of our trade with the developed capitalist states increased from 79 percent in 1982 to 82 percent in 1983, while the U.S. and Japanese share continued to drop as a result of the shortsighted anti-Soviet policy of these countries' ruling circles.

The 12th session of the Soviet-Swedish Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation completed its work successfully and a new step has been taken in the development of trade and economic relations between the two countries. The process of detente in the interests of strengthening peace continues throughout Europe. The life of all the socialist community countries is imbued with an atmosphere of peaceful creativity.

The BCP National Conference has been held in Bulgaria. It adopted the party's long-term program for improving quality which outlines the main stages of work in this sphere in the long term, through the year 2000 in a number of sectors. In Warsaw, the PZPR All-Polish Conference was held, which confirmed Polish Communists' resolve to get the country on the road to a confident movement toward communism.

The fraternal socialist countries are continuing to build up their economic potential and are improving production, ensuring the further growth of the population's prosperity. The great creative programs being implemented by the socialist countries attest to socialism's profound love of peace, better than any words can. After all, in order to implement these plans we need peace.

An Honest Peace Policy

Continuing to consistently implement the peace program drawn up by the party, the USSR is doing everything in its power to steer the development of international relations in the direction of improvement.

From various corners of the planet, responses continue to arrive regarding the range of large-scale, constructive, and realistic measures aimed at ensuring the peoples' reliable security, which was put forward in the speech by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at his meeting with voters.

It is obvious to every objectively-minded person what a fundamental turnaround there would be in the international situation if all the nuclear powers made as the basis for their policy the code of nuclear responsibility by which the Soviet Union is guided. But precisely because this turnaround does not figure in Washington's plans, the White House has thus far said nothing on this question. This silence is extremely eloquent.

Our country sees the ending of the nuclear missile arms race as an important key to improving the climate of international relations. After all, the present world tension has been engendered to an enormous extent by the placing of new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles on the territory of a number of West European countries. Were the United States to eliminate this obstacle that it has created, the cause of ridding Europe of nuclear weapons -- both medium-range and tactical -- would be put on a reliable track. By starting to place these missiles in Europe, Washington slammed the door on Soviet-U.S. talks. It depends on Washington and Washington alone, when and if this door is reopened. As for the Soviet Union, all its proposals both on "European" and strategic nuclear weapons remain in force.

The USSR's detailed, specific proposals, which will truly lead to achieving trust among countries, are on the table in front of participants at the Stockholm conference. The USSR continues to persistently strive for progress at the talks, which would lead to the resolution of one of the burning problems of our time -- saving Europe and the entire planet from the danger of the use of chemical weapons, which continue to swell U.S. arsenals.

The participants at the Vienna talks on arms and armed forces reductions in central Europe have long had before them specific proposals from the socialist countries that open up the possibility of getting even these talks out of the deadlock artificially created by the Western countries.

It would, furthermore, be possible to substantially ease the burden of military expenditure inflicted on the peoples by militarism, if the NATO countries embarked on a discussion of the proposals submitted by the Warsaw Pact states on beginning consultations and subsequently talks on the question of halting the increase and reducing military spending.

If one adds that the USSR is persistently striving for the implementation of the idea of creating a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean, and also for the normalization of the situation in Asia and the Near East, it become even more obvious that it is the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries that are proposing a comprehensive program for resolving the questions troubling mankind. We are striving to resolve these questions through dialogue. There is no need to persuade us to come to the negotiating table. But we favor talks that are honest, constructive, and based on the principle of equality and identical security, whose fruitfulness for the cause of peace has been confirmed by life. The Soviet Union invariably approaches all its pledges and proposals responsibly and solidly. It has done so in the past and will continue to do so.

The friendly working visit to Moscow by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia [COPWE] was important evidence of the full-blooded and dynamic cooperation between the USSR and peoples traveling the road to progressive transformation.

At a talk held in the Kremlin, K.U. Chernenko and Mengistu Haile Mariam expressed their satisfaction with the successful development of relations between the Soviet Union and Socialist Ethiopia, and advocated further strengthening them. The importance of the close friendly ties that have arisen between the CPSU and COPWE was especially noted, and the mutual desire to further develop cooperation in these spheres was expressed.

Policy of Hypocrisy and Deceit

In his day, V.I. Lenin noted that in the bourgeois countries -- which primarily give a song and dance about their democracy -- "The deception of the masses is skillfully worked out with regard to foreign policy 'matters.'" The policy of the present Washington administration is graphic testimony to that.

The U.S.-NATO propaganda machine has now launched several sterotypes meant to disorient the peoples. Cliche 1: The White House is striving for talks. Cliche 2: With the placement of the new U.S. missiles, the chances for talks with the USSR have grown and West European security has been strengthened. And so on, and so forth. But there is not a grain of truth in these ideas. Let us look at the facts.

Washington has not taken a single step that would truly lead to relaxation of tension. It still limits itself to vacuous phrases, and the actual word detente is anathema to the White House.

The U.S. observer J. Kraft once wrote: "The hawks that came to power along with Reagan would like to kill arms control in all its manifestations by driving a stake into its heart." Indeed, the present administration's record is a list of actions aimed at wrecking the system of international treaties and agreements which had been created with such difficulty during preceding years, and which is aimed at stabilizing the situation in the world and at preventing the world from sliding into a nuclear war.

The diplomatic process between the United States and the USSR "is collapsing before our very eyes," this French newspaper LA CROIX writes, and this is happening "because of the abrupt about-face that Reagan has brought about in U.S. policy," while the Russians "have remained faithful to the principles of restraint [sderzhivaniye] and, consequently, to the search through diplomatic means for the comprimise that, prior to Reagan, served as a framework for the concept of Soviet-U.S. relations in this sphere."

In over 3 years, the present administration in Washington has not only failed to conclude a single arms control agreement with the USSR, but also refuses to ratify the treaties with the USSR on limiting underground nuclear weapons tests and nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, signed nearly 10 years ago. Moreover, speaking at the end of last week at a conference of U.S. independent insurance agents, the White House chief stated: "I am happy to be able to state that the SALT II treaty has not been ratified by the Senate." That is what makes the U.S. President happy!

But Washington has not only disorganized the process of limiting the arms race. They are doing everything to fling wide open the doors for a still more dangerous arms race by transferring it to space. This is borne out by Washington's plans to deploy a large-scale ABM system, which would mean cynically flouting the letter and the spirit of the 1972 Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems. Former U.S. Secretary of Defense H. Brown notes that the implementation of these plans would be a flagrant violation of the provisions of the 1972 treaty, which he described as "a most important achievement in the arms control sphere." The well-known American historian Arthur Schlesinger notes for his part that today in international affairs, the United States embodies "the role of lawlessness."

A large-scale ABM system which would ensure cover for the entire U.S. territory and several other states to boot can only be pursuing a single objective -- that of creating a shield under whose cover it would be possible to prepare a davastating first-strike against the other side, using the means of mass destruction with no fear of retribution. But those behind these inhuman plans will fail! Under no circumstances will they escape retribution!

Meanwhile, the deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in West Europe is expanding. The first 16 missiles at the base in the Sicilian town of Comiso have been brought into operational readiness. It is known that apart from the Pershing II missiles, they have also planned to place 45 cruise missiles in the FRG, which was not stipulated by NATO's December 1979 decision.

However the leaders of Western European countries strive to justify the placement of the U.S. missiles, millions of West Europeans are convinced that with every new U.S. missile imposed by the ninvited transatlantic "defenders," increasingly obvious damage is being done to West European security, and the real threat of the United States inflicting a catastrophe on these countries is growing. D. Healey, the well-known Labor Party figure and former British defense secretary, reasonably counsels those currently in charge of London: "If you're already in a hole, don't dig any deeper." But yes -- they are digging deeper.

Staking their claim to world domination and having embarked on the path of unchecked militarism and the fueling of tension, and of interference in sovereign countries' affairs, U.S. imperialism's most aggressive circles are attempting to scare the freedom-loving peoples and to break their will for the struggle.

"But nobody can turn back the wheel of history," Comrade K.U. Chernenko said in his speech at the Kremlin on 29 March.

"It is impossible to vanquish peoples who are imbued with the idea of genuine independence and who firmly defend the right to determine their own fate. This is one of the historic laws of our time."

'GLOBAL SHIELD-84' MILITARY EXERCISES SCORED

LD031742 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1617 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow 3 Apr, (TASS) -- Political observer Vladimir Serov writes:

The Pentagon today began maneuvers of the U.S. strategic forces, code-named "Global Shield-84," which are unprecedented in scale. These maneuvers, which cover not only the territory of the United States but also broad expanses of the Pacific Ocean, cannot be considered anything other than a broad-scale provocation, aimed at worsening tension.

During the maneuvers, in which the strategic missile forces and units of the U.S. strategic air force are to take part and which are being held in "conditions approximating maximum combat conditions," a nuclear strike assault will be imitated through the real launching of "Minutemen" intercontinental ballistic missiles, as well as cruise missiles, which can carry nuclear warheads.

At a time when Washington is hypocritically putting forth its "peace-loving nature" with its alleged striving for talks with the Soviet Union on the limitation of armaments, the Pentagon is rattling its sabre and demonstrating its nuclear fist to the whole world. It is symptomatic that precisely at the time when the maneuvers began, the White House published a report to Congress on U.S. policy with respect to "arms control in the sphere of anti-satellite weapons." However, it does not concern measures of control, but instead a broad program for an arms race in space, aimed at achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union.

Also noteworthy is the global nature of the maneuvers, which are being conducted over a huge area and which involve, together with the United States, its West European NATO allies, Canada and Japan. This state of affairs reflects, above all, Washington's pretensions, which under the guise of "defending the West's vital interests" is trying to assume the "right" to military interference in the most varied areas of the world -- in Central America, in the Near or Far East, and elsewhere. Secondly, by involving its NATO partners and Japan in its military games, Washington is striving to involve them in its extremely dangerous global strategy.

In a word, however one views it, the American "Global Shield-84" is a provocative scheme dangerous to the cause of peace.

NATO NUCLEAR PLANNING GROUP MEETS IN TURKEY

LD032221 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1625 GMT 3 Apr 84

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Gennadiy Vedenyapin, with Boris Andriyanov commentary]

[Text] The latest session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group is taking place in the small Turkish town of Cesme in a climate of secrecy and enhanced security measures. It is one of the leading organs of the North Atlantic bloc, and it is no coincidence that its work is surrounded by a curtain of mystery. Western observers believe, for example, that the main theme of the agenda at the present session is the question of the implementation of the NATO missile decisions, which are dangerous for the cause of peace. The meeting will deal with the further development of the nuclear potential of the North Atlantic bloc, raising its efficiency, and the contribution of individual member-countries to these militarist preparations. I invite our commentator Boris Andriyanov to speak in more detail about this.

One has the impression that the present session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group has been specifically timed to coincide with the 35th anniversary of the North Atlantic bloc. This, the main military and political grouping of imperialism, was born in April 1949, as a child of the Cold War, with Washington acting the role of midwife.

From the very start, the North Atlantic bloc, which was created on the basis of belligerent anti-Sovietism, had a clearly aggressive nature, as it was directed against the socialist countries and national liberation movements. It is quite natural that the countries of the socialist community were later forced to create the Warsaw Pact organization as a counterweight to NATO in order to protect the peace and security of its peoples.

For a long time, the approximate balance of military forces which evolved between the countries of the North Atlantic bloc and the states of the Warsaw Pact contributed toward curbing the most aggressive imperialist circles and forced the NATO bosses to introduce elements of realism into the policy and military strategy of their militarist alliance. However, in recent years this situation has evidently become unacceptable to the leading powers of the bloc, first and foremost the United States, especially since the Reagan administration came to power. NATO leaders have set themselves the goal of attaining military superiority over the states of the Warsaw Pact, and as a result, the aggressive tendency of the North Atlantic block has become even more acute. This is demonstrated by the fact that the NATO generals have begun to speak out about the possibility of unleashing a war against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, and about their ability not only to wage such a war but also to win it.

To give their aggressive plans a material basis, the NATO bosses have launched a new arms race spiral. None other than Komer, a former U.S. undersecretary of defense, has admitted that the North Atlantic bloc is still spending more than the Warsaw Pact on military aims, but he is clearly being modest, for the data from very authoritative research shows that the United States and its NATO partners are spending almost as much on arms as all the other countries of the world combined. Yet, however restrained Komer was in his admission, it is very significant, first and foremost because, essentially, it refutes the propagandistic fabrications that contend that the West is lagging behind militarily.

It is precisely fables of this kind which are used as common pretexts to justify the unrestrained arms race. It is not difficult to understand who bears responsibility for this race. It is appropriate here to say that, during the 35 years of NATO's existence, the countries of that bloc have spent almost $4 trillion, 1/3 of this truly astronomical sum having been spent during the past 5 years.

The present session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group shows that Washington and its bloc allies do not mean to abrogate the implementation of their plans for the production and deployment in Western Europe of new American medium-range nuclear missiles. They are continuing the game with fire, which is not just an irresponsible occupation but also very dangerous. It is time for the NATO leaders to understand that their calculations on attaining military superiority are totally reckless and absolutely cannot be realized. Our country and its allies will always give a suitable response to any attempt to disrupt the military-strategic balance. This is how it has been, this is how it is, and this is how it will continue to be.

NEW NATO NAVY INSTRUCTIONS TERMED 'DANGEROUS'

LD032223 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] NATO headquarters in Brussels have finalized new instructions for its navy. Commentary is by Andrey Dubrovskiy.

The nature of the new instructions clearly indicates a trend in which NATO's military doctrine has been developing. In a conflict situation, the new rules permit allied ships and aircraft to be the first to open fire under certain circumstances. NATO strategists justify this by the Falklands war experience, by American naval activity off the coast of Lebanon, activity which was utterly savage. NATO strategists allege these events made it clear that it was no longer realistic to allow the enemy to be the first to open fire, and now the captains of NATO ships will have more opportunities for so-called independent actions up to a virtual unprovoked attack, since it will be for the captain himself to decide on whether to give the command to fire or not.

In the light of the latest developments, NATO's new strategy should be construed as a dangerous attempt to turn the world's oceans into an arena for barbarous actions and to heighten world tensions still further. This strategy is a logical follow-up to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's declining to share the commitments assumed by the Soviet Union not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, to conclude a treaty on the non-use of force, and to renounce the use of force. Moscow has repeatedly proposed limiting military activity in the world's oceans and setting up zones of peace in various parts of the world. The NATO admirals, as we can see, have not only turned down these fair proposals which could strengthen security at sea, but are persistently advancing towards confrontation.

'CRISIS' IN NATO, KISSINGER PLAN VIEWED

PM301143 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Mar 84 Second Edition p 6

[Yu. Orlov article: "The Hour of Truth Approaches"]

[Text] In the West there is a newspaper with the long name NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG. It has a solid reputation. Although it will not have a good word for the Soviet Union, it certainly does not consider it its duty, unlike many other Western newspapers, to pick up any piece of misinformation put out by American services.

So, when the United States wrecked the Geneva talks, began deploying new missiles in Europe, and started sounding off with its allies about NATO's "great victory," NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG raised a warning finger in the air: "Never before has a political decision or a trial of strength so shaken the foundations of the Western alliance... We still have not fully understood how many solid political foundations the maelstrom of protests against nuclear armamnet has swept away. The hour of truth is approaching."

There then followed many more U.S. and NATO statements of all kinds about how "fortunate" the West was that the United States had nonetheless started deploying its missiles. The American cock and its West European cuckoo friends grew hoarse praising one another for the "solidarity" shown int the struggle against nuclear arms limitation and predicting a quick end for all who disagree with them. The heads of the American delegations in Geneva held so many news conferences that at times they themselves began to believe that they were not playing the fool at the talks but were seeking an agreement with the Soviet Union. In short, having derailed the talks and refused to resolve the problems which were being discussed there, Washington and company have organized propaganda farce. Why? probably in the reckoning that it is possible to suppress the truth and that problems will be forgotten and people will get used to what is happening. Only nothng is coming of this: the problems remain, you cannot conceal the truth, and people's minds are not set at ease. Meanwhile the production is running out of steam. To keep the public in its seats when there is nothing more to be said to it is the road to follow. Every Western thespian knows that, particularly the masters of ceremonies.

The masters of ceremonies are now trying to rectify the situation by hastily incorporating couplets on love of peace into their scenarios of local nuclear conflicts, star wars, and "crusades" against socialism but people who are somewhat further removed from the couplet trade but who, on the whole, sympathize with the overall designs of the authors of the said scenarios can see that these addtions are not enough and are seeking something a bit more substantial.

Former U.S. Secretary of State H. Kissinger is evidently among the latter. He recently wrote an article in TIME magazine proposing the "reorganization of NATO, no less. Excuse me, gentlemen, but why reorganize it? For if we are to believe the present Washington team and its assistants in West Europe, the situation in that bloc is the best it has been in its entire history, particularly since the start of the American missile deployment. They themselves have said so at every turn.

That is what they have said. Again, only as a blind. However you cannot conceal the actual situation. Kissinger has decided to depict it clearly.

In describing the situation within NATO following the "brilliant successes" of Reagan's policy, Kissinger of course knows what he is talking about. Therefore, it is worth listening to him. The North Atlantic alliance, in his assessment, is going through an "unprecedented and alarming" crisis. The business of the deployment of the American missiles has resulted in the fact that the peace movement in the FRG, Scandinavia, the Benelux countries, and "even" Britain has begun to "influence the direction of the governments' policies," although they do not want that. To Washington's annoyance, the main opposition parties in the FRG and Britain (and in time they could accede to power, you see!) have begun championing the policy of ending the arms race, that is, opposing the U.S. course. And this is putting pressure on West Europe's conservative leaders, who also have to display peaceful intentions and pretend that they are trying to curb the "bellicose and insensitive' United States.

Kissinger also states that a gap has arisen between official NATO strategy and what the population of the NATO countries is prepared to support. Public opinion in those countries is "resolutely opposed to any tendency to rely on nuclear weapons, even tactical weapons." Under these conditions, Kissinger warns, the deployment of new American missiles in West Europe is nothing more than a "temporary achievement." The attitude in Europe to these missiles is by and large the same as "the attitude of a host to an unwanted guest, whose invitation to dinner it is too dangerous to cancel." Despite all Washington's propaganda efforts, "important elements" of the European public stubbornly blame the United Staes for "the impasse which has arisen" in nuclear affairs. In Eurppe and the United States this position "will inevitably undermine" the public support necessary not only for the deployment of missiles but also for "arms control" Washington-style. Too many Europeans disagree with and are condemning the present U.S. policy toward the USSR. West Europe is endeavoring to dissociate itself by degrees also from the U.S. policy in developing countries.

A joyless picture for the White House, to put it bluntly. And, most importantly, Kissinger complains, no prospect can be seen of elaborating on all these issues a joint policy acceptable to West Europe. There is, it is true, much talk of "unprecedentedly close" consultations within NATO. But, Kissinger writes, this is a blind. In fact, the United States has neither taken nor takes into consideration the opinion of West Europeans but imposes its will on them, turning all consultations into "instructions." The consent of the U.S. NATO allies does not reflect their convictions. It is merely "readiness to reconcile themselves to the lack of an alternative."

And since there is no agreement between the United States and West Europe as regards the political ends, sooner or later the relations within that bloc "risk reaching an impasse." And no military measures or decisions on the deployment of new types of weapons will guard against that.

They were happy when they were undertaking to upset the military equilibrium and deploy new missiles in Europe, and when they were doggedly and gloatingly wrecking any possibility of reaching agreement on the reduction of nuclear arms. They were thinking both of securing military superiority over the USSR and of instilling order in NATO. Now they have looked at the bottom line and shed a few tears. They have failed to put pressure on the Soviet Union. The talks have ended. The Soviet Union has no intention at all of responding to crude blackmail by surrendering its positions. The Soviet countermeasures and the further intensification of nuclear confrontation in no way suit West Europe, which demands talks and political solutions. Disorder has increased within NATO, which attests increasingly definitely to the desire of the United States' West European allies for a more independent policy and to ensure, as they bluntly declare, that they, and not just the transatlantic President, still continue to adopt decisions on questions of their very existence.

Some people were simple minded in believing that the antimissile movement in Europe is the result of either the USSR's crafty intrigues or the hysterics of nervous people. They are now having to discover for themselves the unpleasant truth that West Europeans' demonstrations against American missiles are just the tip of a huge iceberg which is dangerous for the United States and which, moreover, it has itself created. It started with a protest against the missiles and developed into a demonstration against all NATO policy and against the system of U.S. relations with West Europe which reduces the old continent to the role of a nuclear hostage of Washington's imperial ambitions. And it is hard to say where NATO will be led by the curve of its present crisis.

Sensing this, Washington has begun speaking through Kissinger's lips about the bloc's "reorganization." Only, what kind of reorganization is this? If you cast aside the words about granting the West Europeans "more far-reaching originality and harmoniousness in the defense sphere," then it is not hard to discern that they merely want to fit a couple of extra hoops to NATO's cracking barrel. All the "originality" must boil down to West Europe sharply increasing its conventional arms. The calculation here is clear: it is both to deepen the split in Europe in the U.S. interest and to secure additional revenue for the American military-industrial complex. And, to comfort the West Europeans, it is proposed to appoint their own, "European" NATO commander in chief and to take on themselves (just on themselves!?) all talks on the arms deployed in Europe, and so forth. But on the whole, we essentially still have the same continuation of the arms race and some cosmetics for the facade.

As regards U.S. domination, of course the plans for the "reorganization" of NATO issuing from the other side of the ocean do not envisage any changes. In accordance with them the United States will continue to keep a strong military strike force in West Europe, preserve and strengthen its airfield-based aircraft, retain the full right to use nuclear weapons there, and will not withdraw the Pershing II and cruise missiles or make any changes to the deployment of American naval forces in European waters. Thus, the American throne is to continue standing on West European corns. As regards the rickety legs of this throne, it is regally intended to allow the West Europeans themselves to strengthen them with their own West European money and, at the same time, also to stop grumbling and henceforth "resolutely counteract the alarming tendency toward pacifism and neutralism." Just so. And no pampering.

The former U.S. secretary of state's plan poses the task of "averting the crisis which otherwise will befall us (that is, America) under far less favorable circumstances." As for averting, well, those are really big words. As regards the circumstances, one thing is probably beyond doubt: they will become more unfavorable the longer Washington persists in its policy -- hostile to the fundamental interests of all peoples -- of fanning tension, an arms race, unceremonious diktat, and the rejection of honest, mutually acceptable accords.

NATO'S ACTIVITIES REVIEWED ON 35TH ANNIVERSARY

PM031448 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Apr 84 First Edition p 4

[Political observer Yuriy Zhukov article: "Instrument of Aggression"]

[Text] The military-political alliance of 16 capitalist states, headed by the United States, is greeting its 35th anniversary with an open debate, now in full swing, on how to extend its zone of operation so as to enusre the notorious "defense of the West's interests" on a world scale.

Now Washington no longer considers it necessary to conceal the NATO military bloc's true purpose, which was kept well hidden during the years of its formation. When the Soviet Government declared in its memorandum published 31 March 1949, on the eve of the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty, that "this treaty is clearly of an aggressive nature and is directed against the USSR," protests full of theatrical indignation came thick and fast from across the ocean. God forbid, Washington declared, we had not even thought of such a thing!

But I have before me memorandum No. 7 adopted by the American National Security Council a year before that -- as early as March 1948 -- which has been declassified with the passing of the years, and which states in black and white: "The defeat (Defeat! -- [Zhukov comment], of the forces of world communism led by the Soviets is of vital importance to U.S. security. This aim cannot be achieved with the help of a defensive policy. Therefore, the United States must take the leading role in organizing a worldwide counteroffensive for the purpose of mobilizing and strengthening our own forces and the anticommunist forces of the non-Soviet world, as well as in undermining the strength of communist forces."

I read these lines now, and cannot help recalling how 3 and 1/2 decades ago, when I was working as PRAVDA's correspondent in Paris, we journalists of the foreign and French press were invited to the giled "Hall of Clocks" at the Foreign Ministry at 1700 on 18 March 1949, for everyone to be handed a copy of the text of the North Atlantic Treaty, which had already been prepared for signing.

Gesticulating animatedly before an entire phalanx of photographers and cameramen, the then-French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman, who was an obedient executor of Washington's will, literally bent over backward in his attempt to convince us that the treaty prepared for signing was "purely defensive in nature."

"How does your pact fit in with the Franco-Soviet treaty prohibiting France from entering into international agreements directed against the USSR?" we asked. "But this pact is not directed against the Soviet Union," Robert Schuman replied, fluttering his pale eyelashes.

Then Pierre (Kurtad), political commentator of the newspaper L'HUMANITE, at once raised this question: "If it is a defensive pact, why have you not invited the Soviet Union to participate in it?"

In an attempt to somehow get off the hook, the minister said, to the obvious displeasure of the American correspondents who were present: "If the Soviet Union wants to, let it make a corresponding application to join the pact."

Well, on 31 March 1954, the Soviet Union proposed, jointly with other interested states, discussing the question of the USSR's participation in the North Atlantic Treaty in order to thereby deprive it of its anti-Soviet thrust, which the advocates of that bloc had tried so carefully to conceal. As was only to be expected, that proposal was rejected.

Meanwhile, the formation, expansion, and equipping of the integrated NATO war machine, which had been created on the basis of the North Atlantic Treaty and whose aggressive nature was becoming increasingly obvious, was in full swing. A very important place in this aggressive bloc was granted to the separate state which was hastily being created at that time in the German territories occupied by the Western powers, and which was soon given the name of the FRG.

As early as 26 September 1950, the NATO Council, meeting in New York, adopted a decision on "the use of German manpower and resources" and on West Germany's participation "in creating the defense of West Europe." In the fall of 1954, the United States and its allies concluded an agreement on the creation of a half-million-strong army in the FRG, and it soon joined the North Atlantic Treaty and was admitted to NATO.

Thus was completed the creation of a most dangerous instrument of aggression, which the United States intended to use to achieve world supremacy.

At the NATO Council session in December 1950, American General Dwight Eisenhower was appointed commander in chief of the bloc's armed forces in Europe, and he established himself in the Astoria Hotel in Paris, which shortly before that had served as the residence of one of the staffs of the Hitlerite occupiers. The Parisians greeted the American general with a strong protest demonstration on the Champs Elysees, which I happened to witness. Two years later I observed a still stronger protest demonstration at the same place against the arrival in Paris of Eisenhower's successor -- American General Ridgway, who had previously directed the aggression of the United States and its allies in Korea.

At that time, France was already reluctant to lose its sovereignty to overseas patrons, and when the regime of the notorious Fourth Republic -- a regime obedient to Washington -- collapsed and General de Gaulle took over the leadership of France, he withdrew the country from NATO's military organization with the backing of nationwide support, and Paris' uninvited guests had to move to Brussels. That was a serious blow to Washington's military-strategic plans, but in no way did it abandon them. Reorganizing NATO's infrastructure on the way, the U.S. leaders continued their dangerous course.

Throughout these 35 years, the path of the U.S. and NATO adventures has invariably been barred by the actions of the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries aimed at strengthening peace, which have met with the support of all peace-loving forces, and, above all, by the initiatives of the Organization of the Warsaw Pact, which was signed 14 May 1955. This truly defensive alliance of socialist countries -- which they had to create in order to curb the aggressive actions of the United States and its allies -- is by its nature diametrically opposed to the capitalist states' military-political bloc.

Whereas the NATO countries have been accelerating the arms race year after year and decade after decade, spending trillions of dollars, and have been openly advancing the task of achieving military superiority at any price over the socialist countries, the Warsaw Pact states have been consistently and persistently advancing peace initiatives aimed at reducing arms.

Naturally, faced with the aggressive U.S. and NATO policy, the socialist countries have been forced to take effective countermeasures to ensure their security, but these countermeasures are always implemented in strict accordance with the unshakable principle of equality and identical security.

Thirty-five years is a long time, and you might think it is high time that the creators of NATO -- that instrument of aggression -- realized that any attempt to carry out their design for the military suppression of socialism, which they hatched back in the forties and which has now been resurrected by R. Reagan, who has proclaimed a new "crusade," would result in disaster for themselves.

But no, these gentlemen still persist. And now they are seeking new ways to realize their dream by trying to draw more and more countries into their military camp, although this is becoming increasingly hard. There was a time when they managed to bring together around NATO a whole system of auxiliary military blocs: CENTO in the Near and Middle East, SEATO in Southeast Asia, ANZUS in the Pacific and Indian Ocean region, and various groupings in Latin America. In all, more than 40 states were enmeshed in the barbed wire of those agreements. But then, almost all those blocs collapsed.

Washington is now trying to recreate a system of military blocs, which would once again be centered on NATO, which remains the chief mainstay of aggressive U.S. policy, although internal contradictions are making themselves felt with increasing strength within that military bloc. The instrument of aggression, which has begun to rust, is being cleaned, resharpened, and modernized.

Seeking to regain the trust of its partners, who are understandably alarmed at the increasingly unceremonious treatment given them by Washington, which without any consultation launches new adventures which increase the risk of nuclear catastrophe, the American Administration pretends to be prepared to grant them more rights. The spurious plan to create some "equal alliance of three forces" -- meaning a military union of the United States, West Europe, whose chief force would be the FRG, and Japan -- within the framework of the bloc, is being given much publicity.

But, for all that, Washington does not hide the fact that the Pentagon does not intend to let go of the controls of the global military alliance which it is planning. Whether it is the old NATO, a modernized NATO, or a new military organization of imperialist states, it should still remain under the command of American generals, be guided by American military doctrine, and have American military hardware in its arsenal.

The American Armed Forces were and still are the core of the capitalist countries' military-political alliance, headed by the United States. They include: first, the more than half-million strong Army, which is permanently stationed abroad and is armed to the teeth with means of mass destruction; second, there is the almost 300,000-strong army called the "Rapid Deployment Force," which remains for the time being on U.S. territory but is ready at any moment to rush abroad, using powerful transport aircraft and ships. To this we must add the Armed Forces of Britain and France, which possess nuclear weapons, and also the FRG Army. It does not yet have nuclear weapons, but it does have many other kinds of first-class modern arms used on land, at sea, and in the air.

Thus, the strategic design which the United States made the basis of NATO's creation 35 years ago remains unchanged. Life has fully confirmed the correctness of the assessment which the USSR Foreign Ministry made of that venture in the statement published 29 January 1949: This bloc was put together by the United States to establish its supremacy in West Europe, the North Atlantic, South America, the Mediterranean, Asia, Africa, "and everywhere hands can reach."

"Everywhere hands can reach. . ." I reread these words, whose correctness has been confirmed by the development of historic events over the past 35 years in Korea, Vietnam, the Near East, and Latin America, and I could not help recalling the old file containing clippings from the Western newspapers which covered the process of the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty in the functions room of the U.S. State Department at 1500 hours on 4 April 1949.

So it is. On that day, the special correspondent of the Paris newspaper LE FIGARO, who assiduously recorded all the details of that process, worte: "A serious mood. You feel that the decision has been adopted unconditonally. President Truman appears and shakes hands with the foreign ministers seated on the platform to the strains of the rousing march 'Hands Across the Sea.' "

It might not appear such an important detail, but it is a curious one. This rousing tune was clearly close to the heart of Truman, who sanctified the treaty which enabled the United States to extend its hands far across the Atlantic in order, once again, to turn West Europe into a theater of military operations, as it is called even now in official Pentagon documents.

And now the hands of Truman's spiritual heirs are stretching still further -- across the Pacific and the Indian Ocean-- everywhere that they perceive a field for the application of their "national interests."

It is high time thay remembered how often already those who have reached out for someone else's property permission have had their knuckles rapped.

UN ASSESSES 'CRITICAL' CENTRAL AMERICA SITUATION

LD040723 Moscow TASS in English 0649 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] New York, April 4, TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Baybakov reports:

U.S. military activity in Central America has considerably intensified in the past several days. This has been pointed out by the permanent representative of Cuba to the U.N., Raul Roa Kouri. He spoke Tuesday at a session of the U.N. Security Council, which continues to discuss the situation in Central America. A critical situation has formed in that region as a result of the aggressive actions of the U.S., which threatens to develop into a large-scale armed conflict. The session was convened at the request of the Government of Nicaragua.

U.S. naval and air force units have been concentrated near the Nicaraguan border, the Cuban representative said further. Marine units are moved there; airfields, ports and stores of weapons are hastily being built. Over 5,000 U.S. servicemen ready to take part in an armed invasion of Nicaragua at any moment are deployed on the territory of Honduras alone.

The representative of Libya, Awad Burwin [name as received] denounced the interventionist policy of the U.S. Administration, its provocations against the states which do not want to go along with it, the creation by the U.S. of seats of international tension, and its striving to strangle national liberation movements. This stand was supported by representatives of Algeria, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Ethiopia and other countries.

The permanent representative of the USSR to the UN, Oleg Troyanovskiy, pointed out that the White House made no secret of its main task, which consisted of forcing the people of Nicaragua to turn off the path of independent development, in restoring its undivided rule over that country, as well as Central America in general. It is being unceremoniously demanded from the sovereign state that it change its economic and political system and its foreign policy. This approach to a U.N. member-state poses a threat to every developing non-aligned country, the Soviet representative stressed.

The world community has recently witnessed another manifestation of the policy of state terrorism pursued by the U.S., Oleg Troyanovskiy said further. Mines are laid in the sea areas close to Nicaragua, in the territorial waters of that country, and in ports which have already been struck by several foreign ships, including the Soviet tanker "Lugansk". We should like to ask the American delegation if the incumbent administration realises that it is playing with fire -- that the mining of foreign ports in peace time is not only an obvious and gross violation of international law, but also a serious step towards the creation of an atmosphere of international anarchy? The Soviet delegation believe that the Security Council would be right and would fulfill its duty if it denounced the mining of ports and territorial waters as an act of international terrorism.

U.S. practical activities show that it is not interested in a political settlement of the situation in Central America, and is deliberately pursuing a policy aimed at the expansion of the conflict, he said. As for the Soviet Union, it voices its support for the just cause of the people of Nicaragua and comes out for a peaceful settlement of the alarming situation in the region.

U.S. Activities Noted

LD032057 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 3 Apr 84

[From "The World Today" program, presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Summary] The UN Security Council is continuing its discussion of U.S. policy in Central America, as requested by the Nicaraguan Government at the end of last week.

Meanwhile, the United States began Grenadier-1 exercises in Honduras on 1 April. The Nicaraguan representative in the UN informed the council about the latest provocative actions in the region by the Contras.

"A TASS correspondent reports from the Security Council conference hall that the United States is in virtually total isolation at this session. Not one state -- with the exception, naturally, of Honduras, which is obedient to Washington -- has decided to justify the banditry of U.S. imperialism in the region. Even their NATO bloc partners are refrusing to support the United States. For example, French representative Louet said the Central American countries must be granted the opportunity of resolving their own problems themselves. Bringing attention to the continued mining of Nicaraguan ports, he said France resolutely deplores this escalation of violence.

UN CONDEMNS CHEMICAL WARFARE IN GULF CONFLICT

PM031237 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report under general heading "On the Iran-Iraq Conflict"]

[Excerpt] New York, 2 Apr -- The UN Security Council has examined a question on the state of relations between Iran and Iraq, and has expressed concern caused by the conflict which is threatening international peace and the region's security. The council members have taken note of reports by specialists appointed by the UN secretary general to investigate claims about the use of chemical weapons during the conflict.

On instructions from the Security Council, its president, J. Arias Stella (Peru), delivered a statement expressing profound concern caused by reports that the norms of international law have been violated during the conflict. All council members "have resolutely condemned the use of chemical weapons reported by the experts' mission, and have reaffirmed the need to rigorously observe the provisions of the 1925 Geneva Protocol "On the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous, or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare," calling on the states in question to observe completely the obligations stemming from accession to the Geneva Protocol."

The UN Security Council has again issued an urgent appeal for strict observance of the cease-fire and a peaceful settlement to the conflict, calling on all governments in question to cooperate fully with the council in its efforts to create conditions leading to a peaceful settlement of the conflict in accordance with the principles of justice and international law.

GROMYKO MEETS WITH U.S. AMBASSADOR 3 APR

LD031704 Moscow TASS in English 1604 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 3 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, received Arthur A. Hartman, U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, today. The conversation touched on Soviet-U.S. relations and certain international problems of mutual interest.

REAGAN, E. KENNEDY CITED ON MILITARY POLICY

PM031141 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Mar 84 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "False 'Arguments'"]

[Text] Washington, 29 Mar -- Continuing his "vote chasing" in the election campaign, President R. Reagan addressed a convention of U.S. insurance agents. Once again he used his speech to justify his militaristic policy. "Peace through strength is not a slogan, it is a fact of life," he asserted.

Defending his policy of nuclear arms buildup, he delcared that the United Staes is, as it were, having to make up lost ground and to pay for mistakes committed in the past. This far-fetched and completely false "argument" is invariably used whenever he tries to justify the new round of the arms race unleashed by his administration.

Reagan went on to note that the United States and the Soviet Union have two treaties -- SALT I and SALT II. In this connection he cynicly declared that he "can happily state that the SALT II treaty has not been ratified by the U.S. Senate." By this statement the President has demonstrated yet again his adminstration's attitude toward international treaties bearing the signature of the United States.

Senator Edward Kennedy delivered a sharp criticism of this militaristic policy of the Reagan administration. He declared that whenever any problem has arisen in the world -- be it in Lebanon, El Salvador, Grenada, or another country -- the incumbent U.S. President engages in military confrontation. More guns, bullets, and soldiers -- it seems that this is all he understands in foreign policy, E. Kennedy declared. It is, therefore, not surprising that since the present administration has come to power the United States has been unable to launch a single successful diplomatic initiative in the international arena. Reliance on military force, which is intended to supplant diplomacy -- this is the basic trend in U.S. foreign policy under the Reagan administration, the senator stressed.

U.S. ARMS EXPORTS ILLUSTRATE IMPERIAL AMBITIONS

PM031415 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Mar 84 Second Edition p 5

[Article "Based on foreign press data" under the "U.S. Military-Industrial Complex" rubric by Candidate of Economic Sciences V. Konobeyev and Candidate of Technical Sciences A. Konovalov: "At Someone Else's Expense"]

[Text] Having launched an unprecedented arms race, which is further aggravating the serious crisis phenomena in the U.S. economy, the military-industrial complex is at the same time living parasitically on the economy of other states that have found themselves dependent on U.S. imperialism.

The ruling circles of the largest capitalist power stop at nothing in extorting those countries' resources. To this end they use supplies of U.S. weapons, the predatory exploitation of other people's sources of raw materials, especially strategic raw materials, as well as other forms of economic enslavement of the junior partners in aggressive blocs and of developing countries.

U.S. military exports include other military output, the servicing of military hardware sold by the United States, and the training of personnel in the recipient countries. In the seventies the volume of military exports rose by more than 100 percent and in 1980 amounted to $17.3 billion. By 1982 it had already reached about $25 billion.

Sometimes even high-ranking representatives of the military-industry complex themselves acknowledge the use of exports of the implements of death for the complex' mercenary aims. "Almost all the financial resources allocated for foreign military sales, economic assistance, and the training of military personnel are spent in the United States," Defense Secretary Weinberger has stated. "Thus this program provides economic benefits connected with the more even loading of production lines and the expansion of the military-industrial mobilization base." The arms magnates see benefits for themselves, too. From industry's viewpoint, as Edgington, representative of the leadership of the national security industry association, has stated, the sale of military output overseas helps to "improve the balance of payments, secure additional profits..., and step up our commercial activity in the countries that buy our military output."

The Pentagon's leaders themselves often act as "fixers" in the world arms market. In 1982 then Deputy Defense Secretary Carlucci wrote: "We must selectively and yet actively encourage the sale of FX fighters abroad, and not leave the task of selling these aircraft to the discretion of the producers alone." Some clarification here: This aircraft, produced by General Dynamics, is a specially modified export version of the F-16 fighter-bomber, with an engine possessing considerably reduced thrust. The U.S. Air Force is not buying the FX. So the deputy secretary set about obliging the Pentagon's largest supplier.

Profits rise when weapons are exported, since the foreign purchaser pays a higher price than the Pentagon for the same models or the same price for "cheaper" equipment. Costs can be made cut by, for example, fitting an aircraft with old or less sophisticated electronic equipment, which now comprises about 25 percent of the cost of the whole system. U.S. calculations have shown that overseas arms sales enable the Pentagon to cover a considerable part of its expenditure.

Now that military exports include an increasing proportion of new and very costly military hardware, the revenue from them is becoming increasingly impressive. Increasing the sale of modern weapons to other countries enables U.S. producers to transfer a considerable proportion of their production costs to a potentially larger number of customers. This is one reason for the substantial qualitative changes that have taken place in the structure of military exports in the past decade: modern armaments including, for example, F-15 fighters, F-16 fighter-bombers, AWACS aircraft, and tactical missiles are now being supplied instead of obsolete armaments. Consequently the arms importers are actually paying a considerable part of the development and production costs of the latest U.S. military hardware.

The bulk (more than 75 percent) of U.S. arms for export now go to developing countries. The latter cannot independently produce spares for the weapons that they buy or maintain them without technical assistance from the suppliers. Therefore they have to bear the heavy cost of purchasing spares in the United States and of paying for U.S. specialists.

Furthermore, these countries are also politically dependent on Washington, which is capable at any time of stopping deliveries of spares, for example, and thereby making the weapons it has sold useless.

A considerable proportion of the weapons being bought are paid for by the importers by means of credits granted by the U.S. Treasury Department and guaranteed by the Pentagon. This leads to an increase in the former's indebtedness. For example, according to foreign specialists' estimates, Egypt's interest payments alone on U.S. credits will total $1.2 billion a year by 1989. It is patently obvious that military credits are yet another means of extorting the developing countries' resources so as to finance the arms race in the United States and build up the U.S. military machine.

Washington attaches equal significance to the political motives behind an expansion of the arms trade. President Reagan has bluntly stated that the United States regards the supply of arms and military hardware "as one of the most important elements of its global military policy and as an absolutely essential component of its foreign policy." The sinister point of that remark becomes all the more obvious if you consider that U.S. weapons supplies go primarily to countries with aggressive, antipeople regimes such as Israel, Taiwan, Pakistan, South Korea, El Salvador, and so forth.

As we can see, the expansion of military exports represents one form of U.S. imperialism's economic and political expansion. It meets the mercenary interests of the military-industrial corporations above all and, at the same time, serves the aggressive military-political aims of the U.S. ruling circles. States whose armed forces are dependent on the "good favor" of their supplier -- Washington -- are forced to make concessions to it both in trade and in the economic and military-political spheres.

The sharp growth in military spending under the present administration is one of the main reasons for the unprecedented increase in the country's federal budget deficit, which in 1983 leapt to almost $200 billion. Consequently the federal debt has reached nearly $1.4 trillion. The Washington administration and the bosses of the military business see the way out of the situation that has been created specifically in extorting financial, raw material, and other resources from dependent developing countries and junior partners in the militarist blocs. This aim is served, for example, by what the West calls America's interventionist financial policy. The heightened U.S. discount rate and dollar exchange rate stimulate an influx into the United States of sums totaling many billions from a number of capitalist countries to the detriment of their own economies. As the U.S. economist (Steyn) has said on this score, "as a result of the outflow of capital the allies are participating in U.S. military spending."

The implementation of large-scale arms production programs considerably increases the U.S. military-industrial corporations's demands for raw materials, many of which are imported. According to U.S. data, the United States is between 50-percent and 100-percent dependent on imports for 28 of the 40 types of raw materials regarded by the Pentagon as strategic.

Gendarme Rapid Deployment Forces are being formed specifically to plunder other countries. Meanwhile, by virtue of the growth in the European NATO allies' military potentials, the United States is being given an opportunity to allocate more manpower and resources to build up its "military presence" in the peripheral regions declared by Washington to be "vital interest zones." The merciless plundering of other people's raw material resources is being stepped up. U.S. ruling circles are now posing the task of creating the strategic raw material stocks needed to supply military production for at least 3 years.

All this threatens many developing countries not only with the brazen pillaging of their natural wealth but also with other extremely dangerous consequences. Suffice it to recall, for example, Washington's threats to use force against the countries and peoples of the oil-bearing Persian Gulf, the direct U.S. interference in the affairs of sovereign Central American states, and the undeclared war against Nicaragua.

Thus the military-industrial monopolies' narrow, selfish interests combined with the administration's imperial ambitions are being reflected increasingly clearly in Washington's aggressive foreign policy course, with its gamble on imperialist diktat, methods involving the use of military force, and militarist adventures.

RADIATION LEAK REPORTED AT NEVADA TEST SITE

LD031539 Moscow TASS in English 1447 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] San Francisco April 3 TASS -- A radiation leak into the atmosphere took place as a result of a new underground explosion of a nuclear device staged at the Nevada testing range on March 31. This was admitted by a spokesman for the Department of Energy after it became known that participants of an anti-war demonstration, held on the grounds of the testing range on April 1, were exposed to the danger of radiation.

Cases of radioactive leaks into the atmosphere have taken place in the United States more than once. Some of them had extremely dangerous consequences. Thus in December 1970 the authorities had to evacuate the entire personnel of the testing range to prevent people from being affected by the products of radioactive decay escaping to the surface as a result of an underground nuclear explosion.

As is known, the United States has not yet ratified the 1974 treaty limiting underground nuclear weapon tests and the 1976 treaty on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes and is pressing forward with developing new means of mass annihilation. The test explosion staged on March 31 was the 620th declared nuclear explosion at the Nevada testing range.

KALYAGIN ON DEMOCRATIC WOOING OF JEWISH VOTE

LD030155 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1825 GMT 2 Apr 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] The election fight between Democratic Party contenders for the right to be nominated as candidate for president of the country continues in the United States. Tomorrow, there is a primary election in New York. All three contenders -- Mondale, Hart, and Jackson -- are waging an active campaign in the United States' major city. Hart and Mondale are carefully wooing the local Zionist organizations, which are based in New York. Local journalists have even sarcastically remarked that sometimes one cannot understand which post the contenders are fighting for here -- president of the United States or mayor of Tel Aviv. At the same time, leaders of the Democrats, taking account of the voters' mood, have criticized the militaristic course of the Reagan administration, and spoken in favor of talks with the Soviet Union.

Especially sharp words for Reagan's activities are coming from Jesse Jackson, who is appealing for black votes. Although Mondale is somewhat ahead in the election race, observers believe that he and Hart have approximately equal chances; in this situation, their financial means is very important in order to continue the campaign.

It is difficult to overestimate the importance of money in the struggle for the White House, NBC television observer Brokaw stressed. It is the chief motivating force in the election campaign. Mondale has more funds, but he has also spent considerably more. According to the law in effect in the United States, one may not spend more than $20 million on the fight to be nominated as a party's candidate. It is, of course, an immense sum, but Mondale has already spent almost $14 million and Hart only $3 million. Now, as the U.S. press reports, Mondale is beginning to think about economies. He has cut back the staff of his election committee, and reduced their pay. Henceforth, the former vice president has decided to stay in private houses rather than hotels. This is being done, of course, not so much for economy as for publicity. In any case, one thing is clear -- with every election campaign, the president's chair in the White House is going up and up in price.

NEW YORK PRIMARY CALLED MAJOR WIN FOR MONDALE

LD040950 Moscow TASS in English 0720 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] New York April 4 TASS -- Former U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale had a major win in the course of primary elections that were held in the State of New York. According to the incomplete official data, 49 percent of Democratic Party supporters voted for Walter Mondale, while 32 percent voted for Gary Hart, his main rival in seeking presidential nomination from the Democratic Party. Prominent black American politician and public figure Jesse Jackson got 16 percent of votes.

In the course of these elections the Democratic Party organization of the State of New York selects a delegation to the national convention of the party to be held in San Francisco in July, which is to nominate an official candidate from the Democratic Party for the presidential elections. The victory in the State of New York plays an important role in this process since by the number of delegates to the convention -- 285 -- the delegation from the State of New York is second only to that of California.

LACK OF 'BEEF' IN DEMOCRATIC RACE LAMENTED

LD020133 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 1 Apr 84

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by APN political observer Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Text] The U.S. election campaign will constantly be in the news from now until November. Strictly speaking, half of the campaign is being conducted for the time being within the Democratic Party, where rivals for the party's nomination for the Presidency are fighting one another. The rivals are exchanging accusations. These accusations are being assiduously collected by Republicans to be used when the skirmish moves from inside the party to a skirmish between parties.

The White House is rubbing its hands, because the more painfully the Democrats bite one another, the more they weaken themselves before the crucial round in the fight with Reagan. All this is being accompanied by a great fuss. In any case, television coverage of the campaign has almost become a farce. It is entertaining many Americans. The main talk everywhere concerns the relative merits of the two main Democratic rivals -- Walter Mondale and Gary Hart. Here is the cover of a U.S. magazine [video still of NEWSWEEK cover] with a question on the crux of the matter -- Where's the beef? An explanation is required to understand the situation.

A feature of the U.S. way of life is the fast food restaurant where meat in a bread roll is sold -- the famous U.S. hamburger. These hamburger joints, an inalienable feature of U.S. towns, belong to various firms and they compete among themselves. So-called supplements can be legally added to the meat -- such as additives, soya, etc.

One of these firms dreamed up the following TV advertisement against its competitors: Three old women at a table are examining the meat on the bottom half of the roll, having removed the top half. The meat is tiny and doesn't look very appetizing. One of the women, in a penetrating, demanding, memorable voice, utters the phrase -- But, where's the beef? This phrase instantly became extremely popular all over the United States. Walter Mondale also decided to use the phrase. Mondale needed it to parry Gary Hart's claim that he was a man with new ideas, but the former vice president was like old linen.

During a TV debate in Atlanta, Mondale leaned over to Hart and said -- When I hear about your new ideas, I remember the advertisement -- But where is the beef? This was the thrust with the sword. Now the well-known phrase is being used by everyone, including in debates on U.S.-Soviet relations. When official Washington repeats its assurances about being ready for dialogue with the Soviet Union, skeptics pose the question -- But where is the beef? In other words, where are the concrete acts and initiatives?

Mondale is right in the broad sense of the phrase. As of now, there is little beef -- that is, substance -- in the Democrats' campaign. I have already noted that they are fighting among themselves, and not with the Republicans.

Let's imagine that Hart wins the nomination. Reagan may follow Mondale and say -- But where is the beef? Everyone will laugh and jokes will drown the political positions of the candidates. The electorate's chance of making a comparative analysis of the candidates' stances will be weakened. This will impair their ability to make a decision and acquire immunity against the demagogy which permeates the U.S. political campaign.

Without getting into the details of the polemics between Mondale and Hart, I will note two points. First of all, at the moment Mondale is in front. It is very important that he wins New York next week. Second, according to the law each candidate can spend no more than $20 million on their campaign prior to the party convention. Mondale is in danger of ending up a runner who starts to puff long before the finish line. He has already spent so much money that he has started to save by staying in private houses rather than hotels. Mondale has $7 million left to spend. Hart has $17 million left to spend. But he has not collected this yet.

Now, briefly about the Republicans. Although they are pleased by the fratricidal war between the Democratic candidates, they have weaknesses. One of them is the poor state of U.S.-Soviet relations. Another is the corruption in the present U.S. Administration. Here is Edwin Meese. The photograph in TIME magazine of 2 April -- in the United States the magazines love to move the calendar forward -- this is Meese in the photo, a step ahead of Reagan. The President is about to make Meese attorney general.

However, it has been discovered that Meese has dirty hands. He arranged cushy jobs for friends who gave him money. He did not hand in gifts to the Treasury, particularly gold cuff links received from the Koreans, although he was obliged to do so under the law. And so on and so forth. Meese is the latest case, but in total there are over 50 officials appointed by Reagan who have been accused of unethical conduct. Of course, corruption is natural in Washington. It is a question of degree. In the Carter administration, there were only nine such scandals. But under Reagan, in Mondale's words another rotten apple drops from the tree almost every 2 weeks. The Democrats have already prepared a sketch on this topic for television.

But as of now, the election campaign is far from shifting to discussion on the essence of problems facing the country.

DPRK'S YI CHONG-OK STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW

PM031248 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Apr 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Stopovers in Moscow"]

[Text] A DPRK party and state delegation headed by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee Politburo and DPRK vice president, stopped over in Moscow en route to and from Guinea. The delegation was met and seen off by I.Ye. Polyakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and DPRK Ambassador to the USSR Kwon Hui-kyong.

TASS, KCNA SIGN COOPERATION PROTOCOL IN DPRK

PM031212 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Apr -- A protocol to the agreement on cooperation and exchange of information between TASS and the KCNA was signed here today. The protocol was signed by S.A. Losev, director general of TASS, and Chu Hyon-ok, director general of KCNA.

TOKYO PAPER VIEWS JAPAN, U.S. POLICIES ON PRC

PM040957 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Commentary in AKAHATA"]

[Text] Tokyo, 3 Apr -- The newspaper AKAHATA has featured a commentary on Prime Minister Y. Nakasone's China trip which says:

On 21 March, before the start of his visit, the prime minister claimed, assessing Japanese-Chinese relations last year, that they "lay the foundation of peace in Asia and throughout the world."

Japanese Foreign Ministry circles have stated that "one of Japan's current policy objectives with regard to the PRC is to block any normalization of Sino-Soviet relations." That was how ministry circles assessed the Nakasone cabinet's policy on China, which is linked with the activation of Tokyo's ties with Western countries on the basis of the strengthening of the Japanese-U.S. military alliance. On the other hand, since last year the Reagan administration, striving to establish "strategic relations with China," has pursued extremely active diplomacy toward the PRC, in particular using promises to grant it highly complex military equipment as a lever.

Regarding the goals of Nakasone's visit to China, which was planned to immediately precede President Reagan's Beijing trip, the ruling Liberal Democratic Party stresses that "the visit is aimed at strengthening cooperation between Japan, the United States, and the PRC." It is perfectly obvious that what lies behind this is a strategic plan to win China over to the Western alliance in accordance with the Reagan administration's policy toward China. This was what dictated the prime minister's promise to grant China a large loan.

Tokyo is trying to undertake the role of trailblazer in preparing for Reagan's forthcoming Beijing visit.

For its part, China also attached great significance to Nakasone's visit, pinning its hopes in particular on Japanese aid in implementing economic projects.

Since the end of last year, the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO has clearly reduced its criticisms of Japan. The Japanese Foreign Ministry thinks that China's stance on the Japanese-U.S. "security treaty" is now different from what it was, and that China effectively recognizes the "treaty."

U.S. CONDUCTING INDUSTRIAL ESPIONAGE IN JAPAN

LD031731 Moscow TASS in English 1634 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo April 3 TASS -- Acting in close contact with the Pentagon, U.S. commercial and industrial organizations try persistently to assume control over research in Japan, to get the unlimited access to the advanced Japanese technology. The National Agency for Technical Information of the USA is heavily involved in industrial espionage.

The KYODO TSUSHIN news agency reports that that U.S. agency with the assistance of the Washington administration is controlling the entire information related to the activity not only of Japanese state research organisations but also of 50 biggest companies developing advanced know-how in the sphere of metallurgy, electronics, the use of robots, biotechnology.

The leaders of the transoceanic agency engaged in supplying foreign technology to the military-industrial complex of the USA intend shortly to get detailed information about technological research of more than 500 major firms of Japan.

The Pentagon's contractors can easily use foreign secrets obtained by the National Agency for Technical Information in creating qualitatively new and ever more destructive types of weapons, including space weaponry. And in developing some or other technological novelty Japanese scientists will not even suspect that they are working for the Pentagon, the local press stresses.

PROVOCATIVE U.S.-S. KOREA WAR GAMES CONCLUDE

PM031349 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Mar 84 First Edition p 5

[S. Tikhomirov commentary under the rubric "Followup to a News Report": "The Goal Is Provocation"]

[Text] Seoul, 29 Mar -- The annual American-South Korean "Team Spirit-84" maneuvers have ended in South Korea. Some 207,000 servicemen from the two armies, formations from the U.S. 7th Fleet headed by the attack aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk, and Air Force subunits took part in the maneuvers, which lasted almost 2 months.

As General R. Sennewald, commander of the American-South Korean allied armed forces, admitted at a press conference held in Seoul, the "Team Spirit-84" maneuvers were the largest maneuvers yet held in the south of the Korean peninsula. Not only were they the largest. As Japan's NIHON KEIZAI wrote, the goal pursued by this provocation given the name "Team Spirit-84" was to work out elements of the new offensive strategy by the Pentagon and the Seoul regime against the DPRK. "We attained all the goals that were set," Sennewald declared after the maneuvers.

FURTHER ON INDONESIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Gromyko Luncheon Speech

PM031621 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Soviet-Indonesian Talks"]

[Text] Moscow April 2 -- A.A. Gromyko gave a luncheon in honor of Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja during which speeches were exchanged. Welcoming the guest, A.A. Gromyko said:

We view your visit as a good opportunity for a constructive exchange of views on a wide range of issues of mutual interest, for outlining trends of our cooperation both in the international arena and in bilateral relations.

It is particularly important not to miss such opportunities now that dangerous tensions are growing in the world. As a result of the adventurist policy of those whose book the military strategic equilibrium, shaped by the world, does not suit, the international situation has sharply aggravated. Using ostentatious peaceableness and election rhetoric as a smokescreen, they count on crude force, build up the arms race, keep international conflicts smoldering, and kindle new ones.

Many examples of imperialism's shameless use of force in international affairs can be cited. Wherever one looks he will see its style: the impudent flouting of the sovereignty of tiny Grenada up to its occupation, criminal actions against Nicaragua. This is also the case in Asia. It includes direct aggression against Lebanon, a build-up of military might in the Persian Gulf, in the Indian and Pacific Oceans, a widening of the already dense network of American military bases and their arming with nuclear missile weapons, and incessant crude interference in the internal affairs of other states.

In the Far East, Japan is ever more actively drawn into the global military strategy of the United States. Far-reaching combinations are projected of the type of the so-called "Pacific community", to which they would also like to harness some Southeast Asian countries.

The USA high-handedly annexes, as a matter of fact, Micronesia, wishing to partition that United Nations trust territory and turn it into its new military-strategic base.

To the policy of spiraling the arms race and international arbitrariness the Soviet Union proposes the consistent course of peace, a program of measures directed at easing the climate in present-day international relations.

As it was stressed by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee K.U. Chernenko the Soviet Union, being true to the Leninist principle of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, will firmly come out for the peaceful solution of outstanding international problems. We have never claimed and are not claiming a special position in any region.

The Soviet Union and its allies have no desire other than to live in peace and friendship, to develop equal relations and businesslike cooperation with all states. They undeviatingly pursue their peaceloving course, which in many ways is consonant with the principles of Bandung, also in Asia, where more than three fifths of mankind live.

Southeast Asia is one of the world's most complex areas. The cannonade has hardly ever ceased there since the Second World War. Why? The fact is that peoples of that area want to live in their own way, in accord with their national aspirations. But there are forces -- they are outside Southeast Asia -- which would like to use this strategically important area in their own interests. Through dangerous intrigues and arrogant pressure they want to obstruct the free development and equal cooperation of the Southeast Asian peoples, to sow seeds of mistrust and enmity among them.

It is absolutely clear that were these very dangerous designs implemented, the situation in that part of the world would become still more explosive. Such a course of events would hardly accord with the long-term interests of the peoples living there whose shared desire, and we are sure of this, is to create an atmosphere of lasting peace and stability in Southeast Asia that would ensure favorable conditions for solving pressing economic and social development tasks.

We are sure -- and have repeatedly stated -- that talks, a constructive dialogue between neighbors, and the search for realistic and mutually acceptable solutions are the only reasonable means of settling the region's outstanding problems. We are convinced that, no matter how complex they may seem at first sight, there are, between the countries of Indochina and ASEAN, no issues that could not be resolved at the negotiating table.

We support the peaceable initiatives of the Indochina states, which, in our view, constitute a good basis for a dialogue. That is why we speak out in favor of the idea of transforming Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability. We welcome the activization of the dialogue between Indonesia and Vietnam, regarding this line as useful and far-sighted.

In this connection, the Soviet Union reaffirms its previously expressed readiness to take part, jointly with other permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, in guaranteeing the agreements that may be reached between the countries of Indochina and the ASEAN members.

I note with satisfaction, Mr. Minister -- and our talks have given fresh proof of this -- that on a number of key international issues, inlcuding those pertaining to questions of peace and war, and disarmament, the positions of the USSR and Indonesia are close or coincide. The commonality of the interest our countries peoples in strengthening universal peace and widening international cooperation is a solid base for the further progressive development of relations between Indonesia and the USSR.

Soviet-Indonesian relations are more than thirty years old. They had their ups and downs. Yet good traditions have taken shape over these years and a rich experience of cooperation from which both countries stand to gain has accumulated. To develop these traditions and fill our relations with new content -- this, in our opinion, is an important guideline that should be followed.

A closer look can reveal good prospects, be it in the sphere of political contacts, trade-and-economic or other ties. We express the hope that the useful and candid dialogue between us will give fresh impetus to the development of relations between the USSR and the Republic of Indonesia for the benefit of the peoples of our countries, in the interests of universal peace.

Our wishes are: When you return home, tell your government and your people that the Soviet Union has pursued and will continue to pursue a policy of peace and friendship among peoples.

It has upheld and will continue to uphold the right of all peoples, big and small, to independent and free development.

There is no other state in the world which would more consistently advocate the need to solve all contentious problems peacefully -- through serious and equal talks. There is no country in the world which would uphold the cause of peace and wage a struggle against the threat of a nuclear war more resolutely than the Soviet Union.

Tell them that we have stood and stand for general and complete disarmament, and, while it is not yet achieved -- for the limitation of armaments, nuclear ones, in the first place. Our proposals are known to the whole world. They are imbued with the spirit of peace and condemnation of nuclear war as the gravest crime against humanity.

Do not take on trust statements by those who assert that the Soviet Union allegedly poses a threat to peace. Such assertions are made by those who have firmly adopted the deception of peoples as an element of their policy. We are convinced that the age-long competition between the truth and a lie will bring triumph to the truth in this case as well.

The peoples increasingly come to realise who in our time upholds peace, friendship, and equal cooperation between peoples and who pursues a militarist political course hostile to the cause of peace.

All states and all peoples that struggle for peace, against the threat of a new war will always find the Soviet Union, the Soviet people side by side with them.

G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR ministers, and other officials attended the luncheon.

Mokhtar Reply

PM040948 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Soviet-Indonesian Talks"]

[Text] Moscow April 2 -- In a reply speech Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said that all the delegation's members are greatly impressed by the cordial and friendly welcome given us from the moment we stepped onto the soil of your beautiful country. Contacts are constantly maintained between our countries. I regard reciprocal visits as very useful in our efforts to maintain and broaden the relations between our countries.

There is a coincidence of views between our countries on many international problems, although at times there are also differences in the evaluation of separate problems, but I am confident that differences, which sometimes occur shall not hamper the maintenance of good relations between our two countries. This morning we exchanged views on various important problems pertaining to both bilateral relations between our countries and important topical regional and international problems.

Both sides have agreed on the need to adhere to the principles of a peaceful settlement of any conflicts and divergencies which crop up in the world, in conformity with principles of the United Nations organization, rejection of the use of force to settle conflicts, respect for the sovereignty and integrity of states, non-interference in the internal affairs of states and cooperation on the basis of mutual respect and mutual benefit.

The importance of these principles is increasingly felt now that we witness a development of the international situation characterized by various forms of instability and differences. This situation, which is a source of concern, necessitates effective efforts by all peoples, big and small, both separately and jointly for firmly asserting and broadening detente and mutually beneficial cooperation.

An alarming situation has shaped in the area where our country is situated, that is in Southeast Asia. As far as Indonesia is concerned, the creation of a stable and peaceful atmosphere in that region is an indispensable guarantee for continuing the development of our nation's and our homeland's construction. With these aims in view we permanently try to make our contribution in the form of ideas and efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement in that region. I am confident that the Soviet Union will make its contribution to implementing the above-stated noble aim.

Departure Ceremony

LD040942 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 4 -- The minister of foreign affairs of Indonesia, Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, left Moscow today. He had stayed in the Soviet Union since last Sunday on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government. At the airport, the guest was seen off by Comrade Kapitsa, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other officials, as well as Chusin, Indonesian ambassador in the USSR.

THACH TOUR STRENGTHENS S.E. ASIA DIALOGUE

Contacts 'Fruitful'

PM031358 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Mar 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "A Tendency Toward Dialogue"]

[Text] Hanoi, 29 Mar -- The main result of my visit to Asian countries and Australia was the strengthening of the tendency toward dialogue between the groups of states in Southeast Asia and solution of all disputed problems by peaceful talks on the basis of equality and mutual respect, Nguyen Co Thach, SRV minister of foreign affairs, declared here in an interview with representatives from Vietnam's mass news organs.

The visit to Indonesia made it possible to continue fruitful contacts between the two countries, the Vietnamese minister noted. We reached the conclusion that the main goal of Southeast Asian peoples is to strengthen peace and stability in the region. The differences existing on some problems need not be perceived as conflicts. They are just a temporary obstacle which can and must be overcome for the sake of peace and security.

China's expansionist and hegemonist policy is the basic cause of instability in Southeast Asia, the minister declared. Beijing is now using Pol Pot's supporters and other Khmer reactionaries as political tools to exaggerate the notorious "Kampuchea question."

The last 5 years have shown the firmness of people's power in Kampuchea. Kampuchea's further development makes it possible to implement annually a partial withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops, as was stressed at last year's Vientiane summit conference of Indochina countries' leaders. Thus in 5-10 years a considerable proportion of the Vietnamese volunteers will have been withdrawn from Kampuchea, and then the so-called "Kampuchea question" will cease to exist, Nguyen Co Thach stressed.

NHAN DAN on Results

PM031552 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report under general heading "Following the Path of Resolving Problems"]

[Text] Hanoi, 2 Apr -- The results of SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's visits in Indonesia and Australia are evidence that there is a steadily deepening trend toward dialogue in Southeast Asia, and that the policy of increasing tension in the region, followed by the forces of imperialism and reaction, has completely failed, the newspaper NHAN DAN writes in an editorial article.

Despite the differences that still exist between various states in the region, the visits confirmed the Southeast Asian people's striving for peace and stability, the newspaper notes. It stresses that the armed provocations and political activity by Pol Pot's supporters and other reactionary Khmer groups present the main obstacle to the peaceful solution of problems existing between China and Indochina, and between Thailand and Indochina.

All attempts to demand the unilateral withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers from Kampuchea while failing to eliminate the threat posed by the Pol Pot clique are a violation of the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination.

We, NHAN DAN writes, have always valued highly the friendship and solidarity with the Chinese people. Good relations between the Indochinese countries and China could become an important factor for ensuring peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Today's abnormal relations between Vietnam and China do not correspond with the interests of either country. Vietnam is prepared to restore friendly and good neighborly relations with China on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and is ready to talk with China at any time and anywhere.

SRV FOREIGN MINISTRY HITS PRC SHELLING IN NORTH

LD031501 Moscow TASS in English 1437 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi April 3 TASS -- A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam today made a statement here, which reads:

On April 2 Chinese artillery heavily shelled a number of areas in the territory of the northern Vietnamese Provinces Quang Ninh, Lang Soi, Cao Bang, Xa Tuyen and Lai Chau. China simultaneously stated that that action was a "self-defence" measure taken presumably in retaliation against armed acts of provocation on the part of Vietnam.

Acting in this manner, China tries to camouflage the fact that it has conspired with the ruling circles of Thailand to give assistance to the Pol Pot gangs, opposed to the rebirth of the Kampuchean people and fighting against the Indochinese states. Whenever the Pol Pot men, operating from Thai territory, launch another attack on Kampuchea, China resorts to artillery fire and escalates tension on the Vietnamese border.

It is perfectly obvious, the statement goes on to say, that the "self-defence action" taken by China is actually a preplanned act of pressure on Vietnam so as to rescue the Pol Pot men from the retributive strikes of the Army and people of Kampuchea, to escalate tension and to undermine the growing tendency for dialogue between the Indochinese countries and ASEAN members. China's action constitutes a violation of the sovereignty of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and adversely affects the security and normal life of the population of Vietnam's northern border areas.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Vietnam strongly denounces the policy of Beijing, which is nurturing Pol Pot men and helping them to perpetrate crimes. It resolutely demands from China an immediate end to hostile actions against the Indochinese countries.

THAI BORDER PROVOCATIONS AGAINST PRK SCORED

LD032114 Moscow TASS in English 2039 GMT 03 Apr 84

[Text] Phnom Penh April 3 TASS -- Thai Army continues dangerous armed provocations on the border with the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

According to the Kampuchean news agency SPK, Thai Air Force planes violated Kampuchea's air space 76 times on March 2-29 over the Province of Preah Vihear, going up to 12 kilometers deep inside the Kampuchean air space. Thai planes bombed a number of targets in that province, SPK says. Over the same period Thai armed boats repeatedly made their way into Kampuchea's territorial waters in the area of the Islands of Kaoh Kong and Koh Tang. Border regions in the Kampuchean Provinces Preah Vihear, Battambang, Siem Reap, Pouthisat and Kaoh Kong more than 200 times came under artillery and mortar fire from Thai territory. Under the cover of the fire armed bands of Pol Pot's followers tried to make their way into Kampuchea.

Kampuchean Army units supported by local population repulsed the invaders. Several hundreds of bandits were put out of action, and large quantities of weapons were seized, the Kampuchean news agency reports.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES AUSTRALIAN ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

LD031708 Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 3 TASS -- Australian Ambassador Edward Robert Pocock today presented in the Kremlin his credentials to Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Upon the presentation of the credentials and the exchange of speeches, Vasiliy Kuznetsov and Edward Robert Pocock had a conversation.

SSR-POLISH FISHING INDUSTRY COOPERATION

M031125 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 5

TASS report: "Fruitful Ties"]

Text] A Polish delegation headed by Jerzy Korzonek, Polish minister of the maritime conomy, was in the USSR 27-30 March at the invitation of the USSR Ministry of the Fish ndustry.

here was an exchange of opinions on questions of the two countries' cooperation in the ish industry. It has been decided to direct the joint efforts of scientific research nd planning and design organizations toward the elaboration of the most important roblems of the fish industry of the USSR and Poland. The sides agreed to continue the xchange of current and long-term information on the fishing situation and forecasts or catches in the open sea, and to make fuller use of the two sides' potential for rganizing the shared transportation of fish produce from fishing regions.

ARUZELSKI ON USSR, POLISH FOREIGN POLICIES

D021024 Moscow TASS in English 1002 GMT 2 Apr 84

Text] Warsaw, April 2, TASS — The Polish People's Republic firmly supports the Leninst peaceful policy pursued by the CPSU and the Soviet state and numerous Soviet initiatives aimed at consolidating peace, promoting detente and ending the arms race, said ojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United orkers' Party (PUWP), chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland. He spoke in an nterview with the Bulgarian newspaper RABOTNICHESKO DELO.

e noted that the guidelines of Poland's foreign policy were to deepen friendship and ooperation with the Soviet Union, to consolidate Poland's position in the socialist community, and to take an active part in the struggle for peace.

he responsibility for the aggravated international situation, Wojceich Jaruzelski went n to say, rests with the imperialist circles of the U.S.A. and NATO, which have begun to tation new nuclear missiles in Western Europe and launched an unprecedented arms race n a bid to achieve military superiority over the USSR and other socialist countries. S.-led imperialist forces continue to intervene in the internal affairs of Poland nd conduct psychological warfare against it, trying to separate Poland from socialist ountries and weaken the socialist community.

nt Poland is not alone nor is it helpless, the Polish leaders emphasised. Its main ource of strength is the alliance with the Soviet Union, internationalist ties binding he fraternal parties and states. In the present complex international situation, the arsaw Treaty organisation acquires great importance as a major factor of security in urope and the world over. The might of the Warsaw Treaty organisation guards Polish orders as well, and is a resolute rebuff to any attempts at changing the political ealities of post-war Europe.

ocialist reforms effected over the 40 years of People's Poland are inseparably linked ith the ever-strengthening cooperation between the Polish People's Republic and the ountries of the socialist community, Wojciech Jaruzelski said.

OLSZOWSKI SPEAKS AT WARSAW FOOD INDUSTRY SESSION

LD302254 Moscow TASS in English 2109 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Warsaw March 30 TASS -- An international meeting devoted to the development of cooperation in the sphere of agriculture and the food industry opened in the Polish capital today. It is attended by representatives of 20 countries, including the USSR.

The member of the Political Bureau of the Polish United Workers' Party, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Poland Stefan Olszowski, who spoke at the meeting, pointed out that the deviation of the NATO countries and, primarily, the U.S. from the principles which had become in the 70's the basis of detente were the main cause of the deterioration of the international situation. The deployment in a number of West European countries of new American nuclear missiles is especially dangerous for our continent, he said. Socialist countries, which reiterate their allegiance to disarmament, had, at the same time, to take reply measures that guarantee security to them after the deployment of new American nuclear missiles.

The minister denounced the revanchist statements of some West German officials who come out with provocative calls to revise the political and territorial realities that formed in Europe after the end of the Second World War.

The destiny of Europe and of international security do not fully depend on the U.S. and NATO, S. Olszowski stressed. The development of the world situation has not eliminated all the achievements of the period of detente. The USSR and other fraternal countries consistently uphold the policy of a dialogue and cooperation. The proposal to conclude a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintaining of relations of peace between the Warsaw Treaty member states and the NATO countries is of special importance. This will help a great deal to prevent a further escalation of international tension, to consolidate European security and universal peace.

Participants in the meeting also analysed a number of questions connected with international cooperation in the sphere of agro-industrial production and the food industry.

U.S. SEIZES ARMS FOR POLISH COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

LD302322 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1948 GMT 30 Mar 84

[From "The World Today" program -- presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] Customs officers in New York discovered a large cache of weapons in a warehouse at an airport. Attempts were being made to secretly export them from the United States. The bourgeois press was already preparing to raise an outcry over this. Somebody spread the story that the arms were destined for the partisans of Central America.

However, official Washington was in for some embarrassment. When two businessmen involved in this operation were arrested, it emerged that all the equipment was to be illegally delivered to Poland for the counterrevolutionary organizations operating there. Attempts were immediately made to hush up the matter. However, this story yet again reminds one that the West has not abandoned its provocative attempts to undermine the socialist system in the Polish Republic.

HUNGARY'S ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS REVIEWED

LD031932 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Tomorrow, People's Hungary marks the day of liberation. Our commentator Nikolay Shishlin, political observer, is at the mike:

The road taken by Hungary is somewhat orginal although it has, of course, something in common with all the historic roads of the other socialist countries.

The way was not simple and easy. There were difficult tests in the life of People's Hungary, difficult class struggle and serious pressure from outside forces but the main results in the development of People's Hungary are undoubtedly in a major key [mazhornyye]. This has found its expression in economic achievements, in improving the people's well-being and in serious social programs carried out in Hungary, as well as in the high international prestige the country is enjoying. This international prestige is connected in many ways both with Hungary's active foreign policy and with the fact that Hungary today has many reliable friends, including, of course, the Soviet Union. The results of People's Hungary have also found their expression in the sound state of society; one can see the unity and the high prestige of the Hungarian Socialist Party as a leading and guiding force of Hungarian society.

And, I think that Hungary, with its development and its achievements, adds quite bright colors to the general picture of the development of the socialist world.

I would like to remark here that there is no basis for saying that socialist countries have no problems at all. There are problems and not easy ones. However, I repeat, the general tendencies both for Hungary and for other countries of socialist community are the rising [voskhodyashchiye] tendencies.

Recently, a review of the economic situation in Europe in 1983 was published in Geneva. It gives rather impressive figures regarding the development of the socialist countries of Europe. It says that the active balance in trade between the East European countries and the Soviet Union and the West has risen to $12 billion in 1982.

This review of the economic situation issued by the UN European Economic Commission also notes that the rise in output of the European socialist countries has more than doubled over the last 3 years and is now 3.8 percent.

Those features in the development of the socialist countries are not in themselves mere details. They are really the deep line which is gaining strength and which in such an expressive way can be seen in Hungary's fortunes on the eve of the 39th anniversary since its liberation.

MARTYNOV RECEIVES HUNGARIAN INDUSTRY MINISTER

PM310038 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Mar 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] N.V. Martynov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gossnab, received Hungary's Minister of Industry L. Kapolyi 27 March. During the talk which took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere, they exchanged opinions on questions concerning cooperation in the sphere of efficient utilization of material resources.

USSR-SFRY ATOMIC EQUIPMENT COOPERATION EFFORTS

PM031123 [Editorial Report] -- Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 27 March 1984 in the First Edition publishes on page 4, under the heading "Birth of a Sector, SFRY Labor Collectives Are Taking Part in Sharing the Production of Equipment for Atomic Power Stations," an 800-word Belgrade report by own correspondent V. Sharov.

Various SFRY enterprises which produce atomic power station equipment for the USSR are listed and Sharov notes that "the sources of Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation in producing equipment for atomic power stations go back to April 1975, when an agreement was signed between the USSR and the SFRY." Sharov gives an account of meetings with the director and an engineer at a plant in Sarajevo which produces steam generators and with a foreman at a plant in Ljubljana producing cranes.

"My interlocutors frequently noted that cooperation brings both sides considerable benefit. Soviet organizations are helping the rapid establishment of the new sector in the SFRY. They have given their partners technical documentation for the production of individual types of power equipment and helped in setting up its production," the report says.

ALBANIAN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH PROGRAMS REPORTED

PM031419 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 14, Apr 84, Signed to Press 27 Mar 84 p 22

[Unattributed report: "Scientific Research in Albania"]

[Text] The Albanian Telegraph Agency reports that institutes of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Academy of Sciences are taking steps to expand the range of problems of national economic importance which they study.

In the field of biological sciences attention is being focused on the development of research methods whose use will help the speediest introduction of the achievements of the biological sciences into agricultural production, stockraising, and medicine.

Research is continuing into the seismicity of various parts of Albania, and attempts are being made to improve the hydrometeorological service. In the field of hydrology it is planned to study the degree to which water resources influence the country's climate and nature and to carry out research concerning the artificial movement of water, particularly for modeling ports and basic hydraulic and agricultural institutions, and also underground water resources in connection with the search for oil reserves and land drainage problems.

In the present jubilee year -- the 40th anniversary of Albania's liberation -- the Albanian Academy of Sciences, in cooperation with Tirana state university, will hold a number of scientific conferences, in particular on topical problems of mathematics, physics, biology, and philology.

SPANISH COLLOQUIUM ON NATO, SPAIN'S DEFENSE

PM031350 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Our correspondent V. Vernikov dispatch under the rubric "Apposite Remarks": "Yakety-Yak"]

[Text] Madrid -- The colloquium, which the Madrid press gave considerable notice of long before its opening, promised to be interesting -- after all, its theme, "NATO and Spain's Defense Policy," is extemely topical and moreover its opening report was delivered by Foreign Minister F. Moran. True, the choice of foreign guests invited to take part in the debates did seem, to put it mildly, somewhat peculiar.

However, one should not have been particularly surprised, since the colloquium organizer was the Group 16 publishing company, which is not noted for its liking for the present government. As for the Spanish participants, their political views covered a spectrum from the right-wing Popular Alliance and ministers of former governments through to the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE].

The hosts and their guests discussed the problem for 3 days. At the beginning, Deputy Foreign Minister A. Vinas delivered a detailed report on the "evolution of East-West relations and the principles of the Soviet Union's conduct." J. Ruperez, former Spanish representative to NATO, then formulated "Spanish defense" options, and finally, L. Garrigues, chairman of the Democratic Liberal Party, spoke about the referendum on Spain's participation in NATO.

All this was to prime the pump, to provide food for the other participants' contributions, so to speak. And indeed they took it whole and "chewed it over" pretty thoroughly and with undisguised relish, it was clearly to their taste. Only once, when P. Castellano, a PSOE parliamentary deputy, touched on the problem of the antiwar movement and the peace struggle, was the smooth progress of the discussion interrupted by righteous indignation, which contrasted with the almost clannish unanimity on all the other questions.

The minister's report expounded the present government's well-known stance on the NATO program and therefore did not give rise to any particular dispute. On the other hand, the deputy minister, in his report, which was outwardly purely academic in character, could be heard unambiguously arguing for Spain's essential membership in NATO and about the Soviet Union's "dreadful conduct" in Europe and the "threats which it poses to the continent's security."

This greatly pleased those present and they began to supplement and deepen in every possible way what had been said. After all, in the sphere of slandering the USSR and praising the "bloc's defense aims" those present were not amateurs, but experienced foreign specialists in their own field who were successfully assisted by a number of Spanish participants in the colloquium.

The impression was created that this large-scale anti-Soviet orgy had been conceived from the very outset as a means of applying pressure on the country's government and public opinion. After all, the aim of the colloquium's organizers consisted in forcing one conclusion, and one conclusion alone, on the Spaniards: namely, that Spain has no need whatsoever of a referendum and that the country must not only remain within NATO but must also become part of its military organization.

FRG'S VOIGT ON U.S. MISSILE DEPLOYMENT THREAT

LD031102 Moscow TASS in English 1001 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Bonn April 3 TASS -- Prominent leader of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, expert of the party's parliamentary faction on foreign policy matters Karsten Dietrich Voigt has critisized the intention of the Reagan administration to stop observing limitations in the sphere of strategic armaments, that were agreed upon between the USSR and the USA.

If the United States stops honouring the obligations on SALT treaties and speeds up militarisation of outer space, he said, speaking in Bonn, this will inevitably lead to a deep political crisis in the relations between the United States and Western Europe. Karsten Dietrich Voigt noted that Washington's deployment of anti-missile systems with the preservation of the offensive character of its strategic nuclear capability will radically change the military-strategic situation in Europe and the whole world.

We demand that the FRG Government should say already now "no" to the U.S. designs which threaten with a further heightening of tension in West-East relations, stressed the leader of the Social Democratic Party of Germany.

U.S. DEPLOYMENT 'COUNTER' TO ITALY'S INTERESTS

PM031321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[Yuriy Orlov "Commentator's Column": "A Staircase Leading Down"]

[Text] It has been announced in the Italian Parliament that in the last few days the first batch of U.S. cruise missiles at the Comiso (Sicily) base have become operational. Italian territory thereby becomes -- with the consent of those responsible for the country's present policy -- a source of nuclear threat for the Soviet Union and its allies and for the states of North Africa and the Near East, which fall within the range of the U.S. surprise attack weapons. A step is being taken to turn the country into a hostage to the adventurist policy of those forces in Washington which have gambled on whipping up tension and on nuclear blackmail and tyranny in international affairs.

The U.S. side is continuing to aggravate the nuclear confrontation in Europe. And anyone who plays the role of its accomplice is assuming a grave responsibility both to his own people and to all Europe.

Italian Defense Minister Spadolini's announcement that the U.S. missiles have become operational has generated alarm and indignation in the country. Italian Communists have sharply condemned the government's actions. Supporters of the antimissile movement are organizing mass protest actions and demonstrations. A public referendum organized on the initiative of the country's peace-loving forces has been launched in the country, asking Italians two questions: How do they react to the siting of U.S. cruise missiles on Italian soil and is it not necessary to hold a referendum on this most important problem? According to the latest figures, more than 3 million people have already taken part in the poll, and the vast majority opposed the missiles. This is an entirely natural reaction by the broad strata of the Italian public which are concerned at the growth of the nuclear threat and at the consequences of the pro-U.S. circles' actions for the country's future and for its place in world and European politics.

In an attempt to stifle this concern, the U.S. cruise missiles will "promote" a resumption of talks." However, if someone really -- not in words, but in deeds -- wants talks and seeks to limit nuclear arms, he will not embark upon building them up, breaking parity, and continually amassing new obstacles in order to quash the possibility of talks.

Needless to say, the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles in Italy is by no means a "contribution to overcoming the present dangerous situation in Europe and the world." as certain people in Rome are at pains to describe it. No, it is one more step on the down staircase. It does not meet the interests of security and cooperation in Europe. It undoubtedly also runs counter to Italy's own national interests.

SPADOLINI STATEMENT AT DEPLOYMENT DEBATE

LD031917 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Rome April 3 TASS -- The first 16 cruise missiles deployed in the U.S. military base in the town of Comiso in Sicily have been put on combat readiness. A statement to this effect has been made today by Italy's Defence Minister Giovanni Spadolini, who was speaking in the debate on the problem of the deployment in Europe of new American first strike nuclear missiles, which resumed in the Chamber of Deputies of the Italian Parliament.

The statement by the defence minister has touched off a storm of indignation among the democratic public of Italy resolutely protesting against the dangerous plans of the United States and NATO military to deploy 112 cruise missiles in Italy's territory. While Giovanni Spadolini was speaking in Parliament, a powerful demonstration of students was held in Rome. Thousands of young people got together in Navona Square downtown in the Italian capital to say a resolute "no" to the American cruise missiles. The demonstrators declared for holding a national referendum on the problem of the placing the new nuclear weapons and stressed that only the people of Italy should decide their country's destiny.

ITALIAN DEPUTIES OPPOSE MISSILE DEPLOYMENT PLANS

LD031916 Moscow TASS in English 1856 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Rome April 3 TASS -- The debate on the problem of deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Europe has been resumed in the Chamber of Deputies of the Italian Parliament.

Left-wing independent MPs have condemned the policy of the Benito Craxi cabinet in the field of first strike nuclear missile weapons in Europe. Deputy Giorgio Nebbia stressed that the government is guided by the false premise that it is "possible to achieve peace through a build up of the arms race" "These absurd ideas come from the United States Administration," he pointed out.

Achille Occhetto, a deputy from the Italian Communist Party, said that in deciding such an important and essential problem for the country's destiny as the deployment of American nuclear missiles in the country's territory it is necessary to heed the voice of the people. Instead of turning Italy into a target of a retaliatory strike, the government should initiate the holding of a national referendum on the problem of nuclear missiles, he said.

According to preliminary returns of the public opinion poll, which is being currently held in Italy on the initiative of the committees for peace and disarmament, more than 83 percent out of the four million pollees declare against the deployment of new American first strike nuclear missiles in Comiso.

ASSISI PEACE GROUP MEETS CHERNENKO, KUZNETSOV

LD032033 Moscow TASS in English 2001 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 3 TASS -- "After meetings with ordinary people and with state leaders of the USSR we are leaving Moscow being convinced that the Soviet people want peace," Luigi Panelli said today at the meeting of the Soviet Peace Committee.

Luigi Panelli is a member of the municipal council of the Italian city of Assisi, secretary of the international centre "for peace among nations" situated in Assisi. Taking part in the meeting together with him were representatives of the order of the Franciscans Padre Gianmaria Polidoro and Padre Michele Jiura who are members of the international centre in Assisi.

Padre Gianmaria Polidoro spoke about the aims and tasks of the centre, about its activity. Sharing his impressions from the stay in the USSR he said: "We have become aware of the Soviet people's concern over nuclear threat. The Soviet people wishes to live in peace and to build its future in peace."

"We got an opportunity to familiarise ourselves with remarkable cultural heritage of your people," Padre Michele Jiura said. "We see how you treasure this heritage. We have many things in common with you in this respect and this unite us."

First Deputy Chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee Oleg Kharkhardin told the Italian guests about the peace movement in the Soviet Union. As many as 140 thousand anti-war rallies were held in the Soviet Union in the course of one year. 160 million Soviet citizens took part in them. The entire ideology of the Soviet state is dominated by the task of educating the population in the spirit of peace and friendship among peoples, he said.

The delegation of the municipal council of Assisi and representatives of the order of the Franciscans were staying for a week in the Soviet Union. The general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU Konstantin Chernenko answered their message, wished successes to the participants in the Italian anti-war movement. The delegation was received by First Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasiliy Kuznetsov.

USSR-SWEDISH TRADE TALKS HELD, PROTOCOL SIGNED

PM031206 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "In a Spirit of Good-Neighborliness"]

[Text] Stockholm, 31 Mar -- The 12th session of the Soviet-Swedish Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation ended here yesterday. Taking part in its work was a Soviet Government delegation headed by N.D. Komarov, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade.

During the session's sittings, a wide range of questions of Soviet-Swedish trade and economic and scientific-technical cooperation was examined and ways of further expanding and intensifying it were outlined. It was noted that this cooperation is of a traditional nature, has deep roots, and has long been developing to mutual advantage in the interests of strengthening good-neighborly relations between the USSR and Sweden.

A protocol was signed providing for the further development of business ties between the two countries in fields like energy and the wood working, paper, food, and meat and dairy industries.

Addressing the concluding session on behalf of Swedish business circles, Swedish Minister of Industry T. Peterson, who headed the Swedish delegation, assessed its results as useful and meaningful and according with the two countries' interests.

An appeal to elaborate and conclude a convention on mutual nonaggression and the nonuse of force in relations among Asian and Pacific countries was heard from the 18th MPRP Congress platform. This highly peace-loving initiative by our country has received total support from the great Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, as well as approval and understanding from the peoples and governments of many Asian countries. In proposing to live under the laws of peace and to ban the use of force on the planet's largest continent, Mongolia proceeds from the necessity to respect and observe the well-known UN Charter propositions -- the specific and precise obligation of every state to enhance political and legal guarantees of mutual security.

Our country's party and people fully support the Soviet Peace Program and the USSR's realistic and constructive proposals, whose implementation would be vitally important also for the Asian Continent. The Mongolian working people perceive the immutability and principledness of the Leninist foreign policy course followed by the CPSU and the Soviet state as a determining factor for safeguarding and strengthening world peace. The observation by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, that "the complexity of the situation obliges us to double and treble our efforts in the conduct of a policy of peace and international cooperation" have been perceived in Mongolia as a guideline for action in international affairs and in our peaceful constructive labor, as a powerful basis for the might of socialism and the defense of peace.

Let us add: the openly provocative ones, too....

According to KCNA reports, two U.S. SR-71 espionage aircraft committed the latest violation of DPRK airspace 27 March, while a few days earlier a South Korean Navy ship violated its territorial waters....

The policy of military blackmail and threats, which has been given the status of state policy by the present U.S. Administration, not only hinders a peaceful settlement in the Korean peninsula, but also leads to greater tension throughout the Far East region.

DEBTS, INFLATION INCREASING IN S. KOREA

SK040641 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] [South Korea's] Economic Planning Board Minister Sin Pyong-hyon has disclosed that South Korea's national debt is $43 billion.

(?At the moment) publications point out that in spite of the promised economic miracle, the nation's inflation rate is increasing.

Wholesale prices average a 40-percent annual increase. At present, the South Korean economy is under the control of U.S. monopolists who have invested more than $200 billion there.

MONGOLIAN OFFICIAL DEFENDS SOVIET ARMY'S PRESENCE

PM031117 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Mar 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by L. Zantab, chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers State Committee for Information, Radio Broadcasting, and Television, under the rubric "Foreign Publicists Writing for IZVESTIYA": "Efforts Must Be Doubled and Trebled"]

[Excerpts] The future development of the international situation depends largely on the consistent struggle waged by the peace-loving forces for the preservation and strengthening of peace, and on good will and readiness to conduct an equal dialogue for the sake of goals shared by all peoples.

Mongolia, the first socialist state in Asia, which will be 60 years this year, is invariably an active champion of peace and security on our continent, of friendship, good neighborliness, and mutually advantageous cooperation between all countries.

Mongolia, proceeding from its principled, peace-loving policy, demonstrated to the international community by decades of consistent practical action, had advocated and continue to advocate the restoration of good-neighborliness between Mongolia and the PRC. The 2 March Mongolian Government statement again expressed our country's interest in the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations. But we cannot ignore the fact, this document emphasized, that at the Soviet-Chinese consultations the Chinese side is presenting a number of preliminary conditions, including a question which falls entirely within the Mongolian People's Republic's internal affairs and affects its sovereign right. The Mongolian Government categorically rejects the demand that Soviet military units temporarily [vremenno] stationed there at the Mongolian Government's request be withdrawn from Mongolian territory.

"I want to stress in particular the importance of the accord reached on holding talks on offshore trade between our countries," M. Hellstrom, Swedish minister of foreign trade, said in a talk with a TASS correspondent. "For us an increase in the volume of reciprocal trade is of great importance. Sweden is interested in expanding the export of Swedish output to the Soviet Union. The development of offshore trading is designed to help achieve these goals and to implement more successfully the long-term program for the development of economic, industrial, and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and Sweden for the period 1981-1990."

On the same day, a meeting took place between Swdish Foreign Minister L. Bodstrom and N.D. Komarov. During the meeting, which took place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, it was noted that Soviet-Swedish trade, economic and scientific-technical cooperation is an important component of the relations between the USSR and Sweden and serves the cause of consolidating the traditionally good-neighborly relations between the two states. The sides expressed themselves in favor of its further intensification and expansion.

FINNISH CP CONDEMNS U.S. MILITARY MANEUVERS

LD302259 Moscow TASS in English 2203 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Helsinki March 30 TASS -- The Communist Party of Finland has criticised the aggressive policy of the Reagan administration in the international arena.

A special resolution of the Political Bureau of the party's Central Committee points out that the holding of major military exercises in various parts of the world far beyond U.S. borders has become a characteristic feature of the activities of U.S. imperialism. This follows, specifically, from the NATO exercises "Avalanche Express" and "Team Work -- 84" which ended recently in Norway and in which U.S. Marine units, dozens of U.S. warships and planes participated. This demonstration of the military might in the Arctic region, the biggest one in the history of the North Atlantic bloc, was held near the Soviet border and was of obviously provocative nature.

The Pentagon has chosen Central America as a zone of the next exercises of the U.S. naval and ground forces which begin on April 1, the resolution points out further. The U.S. is furthering the aim to intimidate nations, to subordinate the Central American countries to its diktat. A new provocation of the White House poses a serious threat to freedom and independence of people, which have chosen the road of independent development, and hampers political settlement in the region.

Washington assigns an important role in its militaristic designs to the Far Eastern region, the resolution stresses. In the course of the U.S. -- South Korean "Team Spirit -- 84" exercises which ended in South Korea the troops trained elements of the offensive strategy of the Pentagon. The plans of the U.S. Administration to deploy cruise missiles there pose a specially grave threat to the security of peoples of the Far East, the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Finland underlines.

These dangerous actions of U.S. imperialism are aimed at whipping up international tension and undermining the process of detente and the security of peoples in the world, the resolution stresses.

USSR TRADE MINISTER ON JOINT FINNISH PROJECTS

PM011947 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 27 Mar 84 p 10

[FINSKA NOTISBYRAN dispatch: "We Can Help to Build the Pipeline"]

[Excerpt] Moscow -- Soviet Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Smelyakov considers that cooperation projects between Finland and the Soviet Union offer an excellent solution to the irregularities which exist in the trade balance between the two countries.

At a press conference at the Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry in Moscow yesterday Smelyakov indicated that the natural gas project is a good example of such a project. He pointed out that the question of the price of the gas, up to now a bone of contention on the Finnish side, can now be solved.

"There has been talk of Soviet participation in the construction of a gas pipeline through Finland, and that is a field in which we have great experience." He mentioned the construction of the pipeline from the Urengoy gas fields in Siberia to West Europe and pointed out that the Soviet Union completed the construction in record time despite "external interference," that is, the U.S. export embargo on gas technology. "But I am certain that nothing will be able to upset our cooperation in gas projects," he said.

Smelyakov deems incorrect the views expressed in the Finnish press that all possibilities for the development of trade with the Soviet Union have been fully exploited and that Finland should now turn to the West. The Soviet minister said that the Soviet Union has nothing in principle against trade with the West, and Finland has always traded with the West.

The Soviet Union today accounts for around 25 percent of Finland's foreign trade. Last year the value of trade totaled around 38 billion markkaa. "But we are still not completely satisfied with this. There is scope for further developing trade. The new 5-year agreement for 1986-90 which is currently being drawn up will mark a major new step forward. Developments are proceeding in line with the nations' interests. Sometimes there have been some disturbances in connection with crises in the capitalist countries. The balance problems which we experienced in 1981-83 were due to the sharp fall in world market prices for energy products, which from a large part of Soviet exports to Finland."

To cure these problems there are, according to Smelyakov, two methods that can be adopted: reducing Finnish exports to the Soviet Union or increasing Soviet exports to Finland. According to Smelyakov, neither side is interested in reducing Finnish exports to the Soviet Union. According to Smelyakov, suitable Soviet goods for Finland could be a 1-gigawatt nuclear power station. He pointed out that the two Soviet-supplied power stations in Lovisa have proved to be excellent. "In addition, the Soviet Union is the only nuclear power station supplier which undertakes to take care of the reactor waste," he pointed out.

According to the Soviet minister, agreements on production cooperation are an important area of trade. At present there are 23 such agreements between Finland and the Soviet Union, while around 80 new agreements are under discussion. Cooperation projects in the construction industry that are already in the pipeline include the harbor project in Tallinn, and there is the possibility of new ones in connection with the cellulose complexes in Svetogrorsk and Viborg. Other major cooperation projects are the factories for special railroad cars which are already being built in northern Finland, cooperation on nuclear-powered icebreakers, and oil rigs. A large number of smaller projects primarily in the electronics industry are also under discussion.

Nikolay Smelyakov, who is almost 73 years old, has been deputy foreign trade minister since 1959 and is primarily responsible for Soviet machinery exports. Last year Finland imported Soviet machinery worth R130 million out of total Soviet machinery exports worth R9 billion.

In response to a direct question about how much of this goes to the West, Smelyakov replied: "Around 10 percent. But there is an important political aspect here covering the export of aircraft and helicopters," he said. Finland has brought a number of Soviet MI-8 helicopters for the coast guard for use as rescue helicopters. However, the Finnish helicopter pilots are not completely satisfied with them despite the fact that they have undergone comprehensive rebuilding in Finland for their intended role.

USSR TO ORDER FINNISH SHIPS BEFORE ACCORD SIGNED

PM031412 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 31 Mar 84 p 15

[Matts Dumell report: "Soviet Union To Bring Forward Ship Orders"]

[Text] Turku -- The Soviet Union will order ships from Finnish shipyards even before the new 5-year agreement between the two countries is signed this fall. "Here the Soviet purchasers will follow past practice," Vladimir D. Pugin, the representative of the Soviet Chamber of Trade in Helsinki, said.

During a news conference in Turku yesterday, Pugin said that in the next 5-year period from 1986 to 1990 the Soviet Union will purchase ships from Finnish shipyards worth R3 billion or 21 billion Markkaa.

Yesterday the preliminary negotiations on the next 5-year agreement were wound up, and according to Pugin the amount of money for ship purchases has already been specified. "We are negotiating concrete projects such as icebreakers and offshore vessels, and also conventional ships." In practice Pugin's statement is taken as confirmation that the largest part of Soviet orders are to do with economic project in Siberia and the Arctic regions.

Wartsila and Soviet purchasers have well-advanced plans for the first nuclear-powered icebreaker to be built in Finland. The icebreaker Taymyr will have 50,000 horsepower and be more than twice as powerful as Sisu-class icebreakers. The deal is worth around 2 billion markkaa. The Soviet Union is expected to place a definite order for the nuclear icebreaker this year. Other possible ship orders are three icebreaking freight ships to be supplied by Valmet. Negotiations are completed, but the question of finance has yet to be settled.

WEEK OF NUCLEAR FREEZE SUPPORT STARTS IN NORWAY

LD021752 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] Oslo April 2 TASS -- A week of action in support of the proposal for a world-wide nuclear freeze and the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe began in Norway today. It is sponsored by the national mass movement "No to Nuclear Weapons". Within the framework of the week of action 300 local branches of the movement are to hold public meetings with representatives of political parties of Norway, members of the anti-war movement of West Germany, to organise exhibitions and show anti-war films.

As the Norwegian Storting is about to start the discussion of a report on security and disarmament issues the national "No to Nuclear Weapons" movement has addressed a letter to parliament urging the parliamentary foreign policy committee to press the government of Norway into coming out in favor of changing the NATO strategy which calls for the first use of nuclear weapons. The letter makes note of the importance of talks between Northern countries on the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe.

NORWEGIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CONCLUDES 18TH CONGRESS

CPSU Delegation Arrives

LD271814 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1330 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Text] Oslo, 27 Mar (TASS) -- At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Norwegian Communist Party [NKP], a CPSU delegation comprised of V.N. Ptitsyn, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Murmansk Obkom (the head of the delegation), and V.S. Shapshnikov, deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, arrived here today for the 18th congress of the NKP.

The delegation was met by H. Kleven, chairman of the NKP, as well as D.S. Polyanskiy, USSR ambassador to Norway.

Norwegian CP Chairman's Report

LD301831 Moscow TASS in English 1746 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Oslo March 30 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Vladimir Minkevich:

The 18th congress of the Communist Party of Norway opened in the People's House of the Norwegian capital today under the slogan " or peace and work." Taking part in the congress are more than 110 delegates as well as guests of the congress. Among the representatives of fraternal parties is a CPSU delegation headed by member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Murmansk regional CPSU committee V.N. Ptitsyn.

Hans Kleven, chairman of the Communist Party of Norway, delivered a political report. The current forum, he said, is taking place in an extremely complicated international situation. Seeking military superiority, the United States and its allies have started the deployment of new first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

Despite the enhanced war menace, he stressed, there are real possibilities to prevent war. The present correlation of forces is not in favour of imperialism. The achievements by socialist countries in the economic and social fields, their peace initiatives and the upsurge of the anti-war movement create favourable conditions for the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament.

In this situation, the struggle for terminating the deployment and removing the American nuclear missiles from Western Europe is one of the major tasks of the anti-war movement on the continent. The speaker expressed the determination of the Communist Party of Norway to press Norway to pursue an independent foreign policy line and to oppose the dangerous involvement of the country in the U.S. nuclear strategy.

The report paid much attention to the Communist Party's tasks in enhancing the party's influence in the masses, in the efforts to defend the interests and gains of the working class and all working people of the country.

The Norwegian Communists the (?party) chairman said, will continue to be guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, will persistently fight for peace, democracy and social progress.

Ptitsyn Addresses Congress

LD312131 Moscow TASS in English 2012 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] Oslo March 31 TASS -- The 18th Congress of the Communist Party of Norway is continuing in session here. In a debate on the political report to the congress, its delegates devote their main attention to the essential problems and tasks facing the party, the working class and all the working people of the country.

Arne Jorgensen, member of the central board of the party, editor-in-chief of the newspaper FRIHETEN, drew attention to the tasks of the communists in connection with invigorating ideological work by the party and giving a resolute rebuff to any manifestations of anti-communism and anti-Sovietism. O. Birkeland, chairman of the Communist Youth Union of Norway, has addressed the congress with a message of greetings from the union.

Fraternal greetings to the congress delegates and all Norwegian Communists were conveyed on behalf of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, its Central Committee, by Vladimir Ptitsyn, the head of the CPSU delegation, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Murmansk regional committee of the CPSU.

The head of the CPSU delegation attracted the attention of the congress delegates to the Soviet Union's peace initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race, improving the international situation and achieving specific results in the field of disarmament. The paramount objective of the communists, of all the progressive forces, he stressed, is is to prevent a nuclear catastrophe, make the USA and NATO put an end to the policy directed at undermining the existing balance of forces, withdraw new American missiles from Europe.

The Soviet people, who are engaged in a peaceful creative effort, wish to live in peace and friendship with the peoples of all countries, including with their neighbour Norway. The 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries has been recently marked. In autumn this year we will celebrate the 40th anniversary of the liberation by the Soviet Army of our country's regions beyond the Polar Circle and eastern Finnmark in the north of Norway, which marked the start of complete liberation of Norway from Nazi occupation. Our parties, the speaker said in conclusion, are making every effort to promote a successful development of Soviet-Norwegian cooperation.

Resolutions Adopted

PM031316 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Apr 84 First Edition p 4

[Dispatch by PRAVDA correspondent M. Kostikov and TASS correspondent V. Minkevich: "Congress Ends Its Work"]

[Text] Oslo, 2 Apr -- Invariably and consistently defending the working people's interests, the Norwegian Communist Party [NKP] is waging a persistent struggle to ensure the right to work, for social and economic justice, for an independent foreign policy course to be followed by the country, for peace, detente, and disarmament, and against the deployment of new U.S. first-strike weapons in Western Europe. The 19th NKP Congress, which has ended here, was held under the banner of stepping up this struggle.

The congress adopted a number of documents. The political resolution condemns the foreign policy course followed by Norway's ruling circles, a course to suit the aggressive U.S. aspirations and fraught with a serious threat to the interest of national security. The government, the document notes, constantly gives in to direct pressure from the United States and in no way prevents Norway's further involvement in military preparations by the United States and NATO in Northern Europe.

Expressing support for the activity of the mass national movement "No to Nuclear Weapons," the NKP Congress has appealed to the trade union and workers' movement to mobilize all forces in order to step up joint actions in defense of peace, detente, and disarmament and to impart an anti-imperialist orientation to this struggle.

A resolution in support of the proposal to proclaim Europe's North a nuclear-free zone was also adopted unanimously.

The Norwegian Communists express ardent solidarity with the struggle waged by Central American countries for national independence, democracy, and social justice and appeal for a resolute protest against Washington's aggressive course toward these countries.

The 18th NKP congress, held under the banner of proletarian internationalism, demonstrated the Norwegian Communists' determination to consistently defend the party's class and Marxist-Leninist nature and to fly high the banner of the unity of the international communist and workers' movement, the banner of the struggle for peace, disarmament, democracy, and social progress.

The congress elected the NKP's leading organs. H. Kleven was reelected party chairman.

USSR, GREEK TRADE UNIONISTS HOLD TALKS IN MOSCOW

PM031351 Moscow TRUD in Russian 1 Apr 84 p 3

[TASS report: "Delegation's Visit"]

[Text] Talks between a Soviet trade union delegation headed by AUCCTU chairman S.A. Shalayev and a delegation from the Greek General Confederation of Labor headed by its chairman G. Raftopoulos and its general secretary D. Kostopoulos were held in Moscow 31 March.

In a friendly atmosphere the sides exchanged information on the activity of trade unions in their countries and discussed questions concerning the development of relations between the two trade union central bodies and problems of the international trade union movement.

FEDOROV: U.S. BEHIND STORIES OF CW USE IN GULF

PM031104 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Mar 84 Morning Edition p 4

[I. Fedorov commentary: "Yet Another Fabrication"]

[Text] The mass media in NATO countries, which have rarely agreed on anything with Iranian politicians or Iran's news media over the last few years, have nevertheless eagerly picked up the Iranian story that Iraq is using chemical weapons in its war against Iran, and that these weapons are supposedly supplied to Iraq by the Soviet Union.

According to long-established custom, Washington and its propaganda services cannot manage without the omnipresent "hand of Moscow." They were only too ready to support, and started to diligently fan, the slanderous story that the Soviet Union is Iraq's supplier of chemical weapons. The WALL STREET JOURNAL, organ of U.S. big business, tried in particular to cast aspersions on the Soviet Union, citing some unnamed Western intelligence services.

Much still remains unclear as regards whether or not chemical weapons have been used during the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq. The Iranian side continues to insist on its story. It has sent chemical agent victims for treatment in several West European countries, and has invited UN specialists to investigate the accusations it has made. The Western press has reported tht the result of investigations carried out on those people in Austrian hospitals allegedly confirms the presence of some types of mycotoxins. Reports about similar results allegedly produced in Sweden have been refuted by the Swedish National Defense Research Institute. In their report, the UN specialists expressed the opinion that chemical weapons had (apparently and actually) been used, named the types of these weapons, but did not specify who it was that used them or how they were used.

Stories to the contrary are also circulating. The Paris newspapers LE MONDE and FRANCE-SOIR, for example, have reported that the people sent to hospitals in West European countries were not Iranian soldiers at all, or victims of Iraqi chemical weapons, as was claimed, but civilians injured during the 19 February explosion at Iran's petrochemical plant in (Mrak-Dakhte). The newspapers published detailed reports about the the loss of life resulting from the explosion at that enterprise, constructed with French assistance.

One thing, however, leaves no doubt at all: The noisy campaign about the use of chemical weapons is needed most of all by those who are interested in further exacerbating the Iran-Iraq armed conflict.

As regards the accusations against the Soviet Union, they smell just as bad as all the previous attempts to ascribe to it the use of toxic combat agents or the supply of such agents to its friends and allies. It is well known to all that the Soviet Union invariably observes all its obligations regarding the ban on the use of chemical weapons. Furthermore, it actively advocates the speediest conclusion of an agreement banning the development, production, and stockpiling of chemical weapons and the destruction of all existing stockpiles under effective control. This was reaffirmed by K.U. Chernenko in his 2 March 1984 speech to voters.

The Soviet Union has never used chemical weapons, nor has it handed them over to anyone else.

The anti-Soviet fabrication is being puffed up by those who themselves were caught red-handed and pilloried for the large-scale use of toxic agents against Indochina's peoples.

This base provocation is needed by those who are pushing through the U.S. Congress constantly increasing appropriations for the manufacture of chemical weapons. By those who seek new pretexts and reasons to continue their sabotage of Soviet proposals to ban chemical weapons. The identity of the provocateurs is well known: They are U.S. imperialism and its sinister spawn, the military-industrial complex.

Experience shows that the U.S. disinformation services have never hesitated to pick up or fabricate any slander against the Soviet Union. Their attempts to build up a sensation around the latest fabrication are just another maneuver whose purpose is to distract the world public's attention from the unseemly deeds and plans of the U.S. politicians and military.

COMPARISON OF BRUTENTS-JUNBLATT MEETING

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 1 April in its Second Edition carries a TASS report entitled "Friendly Meeting" which has been compared with the PRAVDA First Edition TASS report carried on page H 1 of the 3 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT revealing the following variations:

Paragraph one, first line in the Second Edition reads: [Text] Beirut, 31 Mar -- The CPSU delegation... (changing dateline)

Line three in the Second Edition reads: ...a friendly meeting today with W. Junblatt, Chairman... (substituting "today" for "yesterday")

Last paragraph, last line, in the Second Edition reads: ...Lebanon was noted. The meeting's participants noted that the way to a peaceful political settlement of internal Lebanese problems lies in nationwide dialogue and agreement.

A mutual desire to develop cooperation between the CPSU and the Progressive Socialist Party was expressed.

The delegation placed wreaths on the tomb of Kamal Junblatt, founder of the Progressive Socialist Party and prominent figure in the Arab national liberation movement.

CALM IN LEBANON RESULT OF MNF DEPARTURE

PM031039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 84 Second Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Glukhov dispatch: "Ignominious Finale"]

[Text] Beirut, 31 Mar -- The French contingent of the so-called "Multinational Forces" left Lebanese territory today. The French were the last to leave. Previously, the Italians, British, and Americans had withdrawn.

In bulletproof vests and heavily laden with equipment, the French made their way to their ships looking like a retreating army....

That was the finale to the ignominious mission of the "Multinational Forces" cobbled together by Washington to cover up its blatant armed interference in Lebanon's affairs and its direct support for the Israeli aggressors. How did the "peace-keeping" of the United States and its NATO allies turn out for the Lebanese? From the very outset the "peace-keepers" behaved like a punitive expedition. They depart leaving behind them a bloody trail of smashed Lebanese cities and villages and numerous casualties. This is the result not only of the Israeli occupiers' actions, but also of U.S. and French air strikes and bombardment from ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet.

The Lebanese adventure has not left its instigators unscathed either. The U.S. Marines lost 264 men dead and 137 wounded in Lebanon. French losses totaled 86 and 94 respectively. The political costs are much more significant. The Lebanese people renounced the shackling agreement with Israel imposed on them by Washington and Tel Aviv, striking at the very foundations of U.S. Near East diplomacy.

But the maneuvering around Lebanon continues. After informing Congress of the formal cessation of the "Multinational Forces'" mission, the U.S. President declared that "the United States has not left Lebanon." What does this mean? As is well known, ships of the 6th Fleet are patrolling the Lebanese coast. The United States clearly has no intention of ending its military blackmail of a sovereign Arab country.

Having changed their green helmets for white ones, 40 French observers have also remained in Lebanon on the so-called "Green Line" dividing West and East Beirut.

In the last few days serious efforts have been undetaken in Lebanon to normalize the situation and end the internecine clashes. A relative calm has now been established. It is being linked here with the depature of the "Multinational Forces." This shows for the umpteenth time that the Lebanese can and must resolve their own affairs themselves, without interference from uninvited NATO and transatlantic guardians.

JERUSALEM INCIDENT, MIDEAST PEACE LINKED

LD032030 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1430 GMT 3 Apr 84

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program, presented by Rafael Arutyunov]

[Text] Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir has addressed new threats to Lebanon, Syria, and the Palestinians. The Israeli prime minister is using Monday's armed incident in Jerusalem, which led to the injury of about 50 Israelis, as a pretext for carrying out acts of aggression in the Middle East. The Tel Aviv propaganda organs, followed by U.S. and other Western propaganda organs, created an uproar about what they term Arab terrorism, totally forgetting the mass terrorism adopted long ago as the official policy of the Israeli rulers toward the Arabs. They reacted as if no innocent Arabs are ever killed daily in Lebanon, the West Bank, and Gaza, which Israel occupies, or as if the masses at Sabra and Shatila and other savage acts of terrorism had never happened, the responsibility for which is directly borne by the Zionist rulers of Israel. These rulers and no one else were the ones who swamped Arab land with blood; therefore they should not pretend to be the victims.

They know full well why blood is still being shed in the Middle East. It is the direct result of Israel's expansionist and aggressive policy, which the United States encourages. Washington and Tel Aviv refuse to accept a just and real settlement for the Arab-Israeli conflict, and it is this that is the main reason for the continuation of the shedding of blood and acts of violence and terrorism. There is only one possibility for ending the tragedy of the Middle East, which has so far led to the deaths of so many people and caused so many calamities for the peoples of the region. What is needed is the abandonment of the policy of international piracy and the recognition of the legitimate rights and interests of the Arab countries and peoples.

It is not a coincidence that the UN secretary general thinks that it is a duty to directly link the Jerusalem incident with the need to find a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East. In fact, there is no other way to secure peace and security in this region.

PDRY LEADERS CITED ON POLICY PRINCIPLES

PM031343 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 84 First Edition p 6

[Own correspondent V. Peresada article: "Dictated by the Revolution"]

[Excerpt] Aden, April -- It is not surprising that subversive activities against the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY) began immediately following its birth. Tribal dissensions, the sending of armed gangs into the country, and provocations on its borders have all been used in attempts to thrust the country back into the past.

I saw in Aden's military museum quite a few "exhibits" showing who stood behind all these intrigues. Weapons, explosives, radio equipment, and maps captured over the years from subversive agents and exhibited in the museum are without exception British or American.

A major sortie inspired by Washington was cut short quite recently. A group of terrorists from the emigre rabble, sent into the country to destroy industrial targets, set residential districts on fire, rob, and kill, were brought to trial. Captured red-handed, the bandits confessed that they had undergone training, mainly by American instructors, at special centers set up on Saudi Arabian territory.

"Hopeless" was how the newspaper 14 October described this sortie, stressing that any chance imperialism and reaction had of shaking the PDRY's domestic stability or influencing its foreign policy disappeared a long time ago.

Today Democratic Yemen is no longer what it was 15 years ago. In a brief period of time the republic has advanced far along the path of economic and social progress. National democratic power has been consolidated in the PDRY. The broad working people's masses are rallying increasingly closely round the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP], which relies on the principles of scientific socialism in its activity.

The PDRY's internatinal postition has strengthened. Dozens of world states have established relations with the republic. Ties of international solidarity link it with the socialist community countries. There is steady development of multifaceted links between Democratic Yemen and the USSR, and these links have been raised to a qualitatively new level as a result of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation. The PDRY's participation in CEMA as an observer is helping to strengthen its economic positions.

"We have been tempered by the struggle against internal and external reaction," A. Ba Dhib, member of the Politburo and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, said. "Life itself confirms that only an anti-imperialist course and an alliance with the international progressive forces can ensure conditions for the implementation of the revolution's main task -- to build a socialist society in the future."

With this task in view, the PDRY leadership invariably pursues a policy of peaceful coexistence, combining it with support for the peoples struggling for independence and progress.

Special concern is caused in Aden by Washington's militarist course in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf region. You see, a considerable part of this region, where Democratic Yemen is also situated, has been arbitrarily proclaimed a sphere of U.S. "vital interests" and hegemonist claims.

"These dangerous preparations are a link in the chain of Washington's aggressive plans, which are aimed at establishing imperialist domination in the Near and Middle East and at stifling the people's liberation struggle," PDMY Defense Minister S. Muslih Qasim said.

"In pursuit of this goal the American-Israeli alliance is being strengthened, U.S. armed interference is taking place in Lebanon, attempts are being made to liquidate the Palestinian resistance movement, and Syria is being subjected to military blackmail. This is why we consider that rebuffing militarists and aggressors in any part of the region is the common task of all anti-imperialist forces."

Democratic Yemen is one of the developing countries in whose policy the tasks of ensuring regional security are inseparably linked with concern for preserving world peace, halting the arms race, and consolidating the spirit of detente and cooperation.

"Recently the question of preserving peace has acquired exceptional urgency," your correspondent was told by 'A.N. Muhammad, general secretary of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium, and PDRY prime minister. "Through the fault of U.S. imperialism and its closest allies, the danger of thermonuclear catastrophe is hanging over the planet. It has increased especially as a result of the start of deployment of new U.S. nuclear missile systems in West Europe and the attempts by Washington and NATO to solve international problems with a deadly big stick in their hands. Under the prevailing conditions, no one can or should stand aside from the struggle against the warmongers."

Making their contribution to this struggle, Democratic Yemen's people, just like the other peoples, firmly believe in its triumph, 'A.N. Muhammad noted. This is guaranteed by the might of the forces of peace and progress, the growing solidarity of the anti-imperialist and antiwar movement, and the Soviet Union's constructive peace initiatives, which are supported by all progressive mankind.

PDRY MINISTER SUPPORTS USSR MIDEAST POLICY

LD291526 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Tunis March 29 TASS -- TASS correspondent Viktor Lebedev reports:

'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, has voiced support for the Soviet foreign policy initiatives aimed at strengthening world peace and security. He today addressed the opening ceremony of a regular session of the foreign ministers of the Arab-League countries which is taking place under his chairmanship.

The foreign minister of South Yemen noted that the Soviet Union's Mideastern policy served the cause of the just settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict and voiced worry over the aggravation of the international situation and the situation in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf in particular. He denounced the policy of U.S. imperialism, which is whipping up world tension and participating directly in Israel's aggressive actions against Arab countries.

'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali welcomed the annulment by Lebanon of an agreement with Israel that had been imposed on the Lebanese Government by the United States.

OMDURMAN U.S. EXCUSE FOR ANTI-LIBYAN CAMPAIGN

PM301300 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 29 Mar 84 p 3

[Aleksandr Zagryadskiy "Commentator's Opinion": "Provocation Against Libya"]

[Text] In connection with an appeal from Libya, the members of the UN Security Council are debating the dangerous situation in the Near East that has arisen as a result of "hostile and provocative U.S. actions." As has already been reported, the excuse for the latest outbreak of the shameless anti-Libyan campaign was an incident involving an unidentified aircraft which bombed Omdurman, a suburb of the Sudanese capital, 16 March.

Relying on a false story about Libya's complicity in these events, Washington has not only demanded the implementation of "sanctions" against the country but has also urgently sent two AWACS spy planes accompanied by a group of fighters to neighboring Egypt, has prepared to transfer the aircraft carrier John F. Kennedy to the coast of Libya, and plans to allocate new consignments of arms to Khartoum.

The Western press is discussing various versions of the events of 16 March and London's THE TIMES even reported that the order for the bombing was given "by Sudan's president personally." However, the U.S. Administration is entirely uninterested in the true state of affairs. For it the main thing, as a memorandum from the Libyan People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison noted, is to get "U.S. troops sent into the region with the aim of exerting pressure and carrying out aggression against the Libyan people."

That conclusion is not without grounds. We need only recall the repeated maneuvers by the U.S. 6th Fleet off Libyan shores. During these maneuvers in August 1981, two Libyan Air Force planes were downed in the Gulf of Sidra. The plans devised by the CIA for overthrowing the progressive regime in this country and the U.S. imposition of an embargo on imports of Libyan oil and so forth are well known.

Under conditions of the current exceptionally tense international situation the latest blatant provocation, concocted on orders from overseas, threatens to flare up into a new "hotspot" which Washington will not be averse to exploiting for its own benefit.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MENGISTU'S MOSCOW VISIT

29 March Kremlin Speech

PM031537 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Mar 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report on speech delivered by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, at 29 March Kremlin dinner in his honor, published under the general heading: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] Dear Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee!

Comrades!

First of all, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE), the Ethiopian people and provisional military government, and on my own behalf, I want to express our joy and gratitude for the warm and fraternal reception we have had since we arrived in the splendid, ancient city of Moscow and also for the kind words Comrade Chernenko has just spoken about the people and revolution in Ethiopia and the leaders of our country, which reflects so strikingly the sincere friendship that exists between our countries.

The regular meetings and fruitful conversations at top level between the leaders of the Soviet Union and revolutionary Ethiopia give new depth and great force to the strong ties and all-round cooperation between our countries. In this connection I want to express deep gratitude to the friendly people of the Soviet Union, the Soviet Government, and the CPSU for the invitation which fully accords with this goal.

Comrade Chernenko!

Comrades!

The all-round assistance of the Soviet Union, which has been rendered from the very beginning, plays a tremendous part in the history of our revolution, which began in 1974. The Ethiopian people will never forget the debt they owe to the socialist countries, primarily to the Soviet Union, marching in their vanguard, which on the basis of the principles of proletarian internationalism and the consistent fulfillment of their revolutionary duty came to our aid at the time when foreign aggressors and domestic reaction were trying to overturn our revolution.

The ties that exist between our countries in the political, economic, and social spheres are constantly developing and strengthening. Our cooperation in various spheres is practical evidence of this. The assistance that has been and is being rendered by the fraternal Soviet Union plays a special part in the difficult struggle to release our motherland from backwardness and solve the tasks of socialist construction.

The experience we derive from the great CPSU is of very important significance for us at the current, final stage of the creation of a sound party which will assume the leadership of the revolution and the people. The present ties and exchange of experience between the COPWE and the CPSU create favorable conditions for the work of the future party of the working people of Ethiopia. Once again I want to express cordial gratitude on behalf of the Ethiopian people and Government to the CPSU and to the Soviet Government and people for the assistance they have given and are giving to us.

We have experienced many ordeals since the Ethiopian people chose the course of building a socialist society. All along this path from the overthrow of the backward feudal regime and the distribution of land among the poorest strata of peasants to the transition to the creation of the foundations of socialism, we have known defeats and victories.

The Soviet comrades, who are closely following our efforts, know of the results that have been achieved at the various stages of the comprehensive campaign of economic development geared to improving the backward economy we have inherited and restoring facilities destroyed during the expansionist aggression unleashed at the dawn of the Ethiopian revolution. There is no doubt that revolutionary Ethiopia has bright prospects from the viewpoint of natural resources and manpower. At the same time, we are very well aware that unless these two basic factors of economic development are promptly reinforced by the requisite capital investments and modern technology our efforts will not produce the proper results. Nor have we any doubt that we and our friends can take pride in the fact that in a short time we have managed to release more than 10 million adult citizens from the fetters of illiteracy. This is an important contribution to the implementation of the extensive plans to train skilled cadres for the country. It is also clear that the spread of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism among the people during the present successful campaign to stamp out illiteracy and in the general education system is a prerequisite of the development of the spiritual and material strength of the revolutionary people.

At the present time we are completing the final stage of creating a party on the basis of the decisions of the second congress of the leading political organization -- COPWE -- and its action program. In this connection, as I said earlier, the CPSU's experience and support has been of great benefit in this work. It is a tremendous pleasure for me today to be able to tell our Soviet comrades -- loyal followers of the Bolshevik party's great cause -- that the time is nigh when we will witness the birth of the party of Working People of Ethiopia for whose creation the Ethiopian people and their revolutionaries have made tremendous sacrifices. We are grateful to you, our allies in the struggle, for the great assistance and support you have given us.

Ethiopia, as you know, is a home inhabited by many peoples. One recent achievement of our revolution is the creation of an Institute of Nationalities whose job is to study the nationalities question in the country and also to contribute to the formulation of the Constitution which will be the fundamental law of people's democratic Ethiopia. In this area the experience of the multinational Soviet state is invaluable to us.

The main task today is to ensure the viability of the vanguard party of the working people of Ethiopia, strengthen people's defense forces capable of delivering a fitting rebuff to any surprise attack from outside and accelerate the creation of an independent and strong socialist economy.

On the other hand, the forces of imperialism and reaction, endeavoring to obstruct revolutionary Ethiopia's creative struggle to build a socialist system ensuring prosperity, justice and independence for the people, are subjecting our country to attacks and various ordeals and are undertaking efforts and even acts of aggression to put down our revolution and undermine the country's territorial integrity. But since the revolution in Ethiopia has the firm backing of the people's masses, these forces will not success in dislodging us from the path chosen by the people. We are very confident that just as in the past we have thwarted reactionary plots and gained victory, in the future we will carry out the tasks facing us with the international support of our friends.

Comrade Chernenko!

Comrades!

An analysis of the world political situation shows that it is more strained than ever before. The situation today clearly shows that imperialism is taking steps to extend its military bases and that it is stepping up provocative activity and interference in other countries' internal affairs to achieve military superiority. Ignoring the wish of the broad popular masses for peace and obstructing their efforts to curb the nuclear arms race, imperialism is seeking to achieve a military advantage and plunge mankind into a catastrophe. This is a sad fact of our era.

We note with satisfaction that as a result of considerable efforts it has been possible to save the OAU from breaking up. This is a victory not only for Africans, but for all peace-loving forces. But despite the fact that the plot against the OAU was thwarted, the forces trying to destabilize the organization have not given up their efforts to undermine the alliance and the unity of Africa.

Africa has to resolve the problem of overcoming the political and economic backwardness it inherited from colonialism and achieve real, not nominal political independence. The African countries are faced with the big and responsible task of developing their economies and achieving social justice. Motivated by plans to protect their interests in Africa and expand their zones of influence, the neocolonialist forces have turned the continent into a source of raw material and manpower, as well as into a market for their goods. Therefore, in accordance with the Lagos action plan, the leaders of the African countries have stated that today's most important task is that of ridding the continent of exploitation, eliminating backwardness and achieving real independence for the 500 million people of Africa.

As the current chairman of the OAU, I am aware of the tremendous responsibility that this entails. We have taken various steps to resolve the complex political problems that have arisen in Africa, such as the situation in Chad and in the Western Sahara, overcoming interference by external forces in internal affairs and defending the rights and freedoms of the continent's peoples. Efforts to resolve existing problems by peaceful means will continue.

Another important matter which occupies an important place in our organization's activity is support for the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa and the thwarting of attempts to hinder the attainment of Namibia's independence. The fact that the so-called "contact group" which has five members, is delaying the solution of the question of granting the Namibian people independence, linking it with unrelated conditions, shows that they are acting from the racist Pretoria regime's positions and interests. The presence of the Cuban internationalists in Angola is an internal matter for the government of that country and in no way can it be linked to the problem of Namibian independence, which is what imperialism is perfidiously trying to do in order to attain it strategic goals in the region. All peace-loving and freedom-loving peoples must continue their efforts to liquidate the inhuman South African regime and to implement the decisions of the United Nations and the OAU as rapidly as possible.

Great attention should be paid to problems arising as a result of the imperialist countries' adventurist policy, such as the deprivation of the Palestinian people of the opportunity to decide their own future and the tense situation in Lebanon, Latin America and other parts of the world.

Until ways are found of reducing arms, guarantees of world peace will be very feeble. The U.S. Government is erecting various barriers to prevent disarmament. In that respect the vigorous efforts made by the Soviet Government, which is consistently advocating peace, disarmament and detente, as well as its pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, are gaining the deep respect of all the world's peace-loving forces. We say that in questions of disarmament, security, and world peace socialist Ethiopia will always stand shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Union and all the world's peace-loving peoples.

Another problem that the whole world, in particular the developing countries, is encountering is that of the inequitable world economic system. At the moment the developed countries are becoming richer and richer, while the developing countries' economies are in a lamentable state. Therefore, until an in-depth study has been made of ways of liquidating the developing countries' debts, now nearly $700 billion, and until this problem is solved, it is fanciful to talk about these states being able to rise to the level of the developed countries.

The developing countries will go bankrupt unless there is a complete change in the current international economic order.

The terrible situation of hundreds of millions of children, old people and adults suffering from disease and starvation is a reality today.

Dear Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko!

Dear Comrades!

We express firm confidence that the comprehensive forms of cooperation that exist between our two countries in the economic, political and social spheres will become even deeper and more fruitful.

In conclusion, allow me wholeheartedly to wish the government and people of the Soviet Union new achievements in the development of socialist society.

Permit me to propose a toast to strong friendship between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia!

To the health of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko!

To world peace and the triumph of socialism!

Officials at Departure

PM031021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 84 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Visit Over"]

[Text] Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia and of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, left Moscow 31 March. He had been in the Soviet Union on a friendly working visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

Mengistu Haile Mariam was warmly seen off at the steps of the aircraft at Vnukovo airport by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister; V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Ye. K. Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The great was also seen off by I.Ye. Polyakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; N.F. Vasilyev, Ye.A. Kozlovskiy, and V.V. Fedorchuk, USSR ministers; V.P. Lakhtin, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; R.A. Ulyanovskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section; A.I. Kachanov, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; L.F. Ilichev, V.I. Petrov, and M.A. Timofeyev, USSR deputy ministers; K.Ye. Fomichenko, USSR ambassador to socialist Ethiopia; V.M. Vasev, D.S. Nikiforov, and Yu.N. Chernyakov, members of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium; and other officials.

Among the farewell party was Nesibu Taye, Ethiopian ambassador to the USSR.

The Ethiopian and USSR state flags were raised at the airport.

Comparison of Farewell Message

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 3 April in its First Edition on page 2 carries a TASS report under the headline "From Aboard the Aircraft". The TASS report has been compared to the TASS English version published in the 2 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page J 1, revealing the following variations:

First paragraph, line three reads in PRAVDA: ...has sent from aboard the aircraft a message to... (inserting "from aboard the aircraft");

Second paragraph, line six reads in PRAVDA: We are highly satisfied with the... (substituting "highly" for "rather").

Assessment of Joint Communique

LD032023 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1430 GMT 3 Apr 84

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program by Rafael Arutyunov]

[Text] News agencies and newspapers are devoting their attention to the Soviet-Ethiopian joint communique which was published in Moscow on the results of Mengistu Haile Mariam's visit to the Soviet Union.

The communique clearly and precisely expressed both countries' attitude toward many urgent international issues, including those that are preoccupying the Arabs today. The two sides, for example, expressed their concern with the dangerous situation that still exists in the Middle East as a result of the aggressive policy of the imperialist powers. They strongly denounced the interference of these powers in the affairs of Lebanon and other Arab sovereign states, and the policy of military pressure and intimidation these powers pursue. When all the false and so-called peaceful initiatives, such as the Camp David accords, the Reagan plan, and the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, only worsened the situation, a call has been once again voiced in Moscow for a practical search for ways leading to a true and just settlement in the Middle East. It was pointed out that a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East can be realized only through collective efforts and with the participation of all parties concerned, including the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

It is well known that the imperialist forces, particularly the United States, work together with Israel in every way against this type of settlement in the Middle East, in the hope of imposing a false peace in the region in order to subjugate the Arab countries and peoples to their will and domination. The Soviet Union and Ethiopia confront this policy by providing resolute and firm support to the just cause of the Arabs.

The Soviet Union and Ethiopia remind those who wish to live at the expense of others that a settlement in the Middle East should be based on recognition of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to self-determination and the establishment of their own independent state, on the liberation of all Arab territories that Israel has occupied since 1967, and on the guaranteeing of the right of all states in this region to a secure and peaceful existence. In this regard the Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia reaffirmed the necessity of convening an international conference on the Middle East in which all parties concerned should participate, including the PLO. The tragic development of events in the Middle East has tangibly shown that there is no alternative to this proposal, on which the Soviet Union has been insisting for a long time.

KAPITONOV ATTENDS SEKOU TOURE FUNERAL 31 MAR

PM031426 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Apr 84 Morning Edition, p 5

[TASS report: "Sekou Toure's Funeral"]

[Excerpts] Conakry, 31 Mar — The Guinean people have said farewell to Ahmed Sekou Toure, general secretary of the Democratic Party of Guinea [PDG] and president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea. Tens of thousands of the capital's inhabitants gathered for a funeral meeting at Conakry's central stadium. Louis Lansana Beavogui, acting head of state, member of the PDG Politburo, and the country's prime minister, delivered a farewell speech.

A Soviet party and government delegation consisting of I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee (head of the delegation) and B. Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, took part in the funeral ceremony. The heads of state and government of a number of African, European, and American countries also took part in the ceremony.

MOZAMBIQUE MARKS SOVIET FRIENDSHIP, TREATY

LD302337 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2110 GMT 30 Mar 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Petr Fedorov]

[Text] The policy of friendship and cooperation followed by the Soviet Union toward the developing countries of Africa has an enormous importance in their struggle for the consolidation of sovereignty and independence and for economic liberation. That policy has been reflected, in particular, in the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Mozambique, the seventh anniversary of which falls due today. [31 March] The public of Mozambique widely celebrates this significant date. Meetings and gatherings are being held at enterprises and in educational establishments devoted to the development of the fruitful Soviet-Mozambican cooperation. An exhibition of photographs has opened in Maputo. It tells of the links of friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

With the help of the USSR and other socialist states 73 different industrial enterprises have been built in Mozambique -- a country that chose the socialist path of development. The economic assistance given to Mozambique is directed first and foremost at solving key economic problems: industrialization, the creation in Mozambique of its own energy base, settling the food supply problem, and training national cadres.

SENSITIVITY OVER WARSHIPS' CUBAN VISIT NOTED

PM031427 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Apr 84 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed "Rejoinder": "Disregarding Realities"]

[Text] At various press conferences, representatives of the State Department and the Pentagon are voicing the U.S. leadership's "concern" at the presence of a detachment of Soviet warships in a "sensitive" region for the United States -- the Caribbean.

As already reported, in accordance with an agreement, a detachment of Soviet warships consisting of the antisubmarine cruiser Leningrad, the large antisubmarine ship Udaloy, a diesel submarine, and a tanker arrived in the Cuban port of Havana 26 March on an official friendly visit.

Visits by Soviet warships to Cuban ports have held a worthy place in the fraternal relations between the USSR and the Republic of Cuba in recent years and serve the cause of further strengthening friendship and mutual understanding. They are one of the forms of relations between sovereign states that are generally accepted by the international community. The use of such sovereign rights in contemporary development depends less and less on the particular degree of "sensitivity" and "concern" of a third country -- including a country that grasps every opportunity to show such concern for the defense of "vital interests" in very different parts of the world.

In this sense, the concern shown by the United States under conditions when a constant American naval presence in regions directly adjacent to the Soviet Union have long been the usual practice appears strange, to say the least.

The world public would undoubtedly be interested in the real state of affairs.

In recent years, limited detachments of Soviet warships have indeed been visiting Cuban ports and, as a rule, conducting training voyages jointly with ships of Cuba's Revolutionary Navy in its coastal regions. This accords with the two countries' mutual interests.

Warships of the U.S. Navy enter the Black Sea three or four times a year, and detachments of warships make periodic voyages in the Baltic, the Sea of Okhotsk, and the Sea of Japan. Missile cruisers, guided missile [URO] frigates, and general-purpose aircraft-carrying landing ships all participate in the voyages. It is not hard to understand that the sensitivity of these regions for the Soviet Union is in no way less than the Caribbean's sensitivity for the United States.

And it is necessary to grasp this with regard for the realities.

BRIEFS

KIRGHIZ-CUBAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY -- The Kirghiz branch of the Soviet-Cuban Friendship Society recently met in Frunze, the capital of Kirghiz SSR. The meeting elected the new structure of the branch. Askar Tursnnov, minister of higher and secondary specialized education, was elected chairman of the committee of the Kirghiz branch of the Soviet-Cuban Friendship Society. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 29 Mar 84 GF]

AUCCTU CHAIRMAN ON GROWTH OF ANTI-WAR MOVEMENTS

LD291214 Moscow TASS in English 1053 GMT 29 Mar 84

["Soviet Trade Unions in the Struggle for Peace" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, March 29 TASS -- "The struggle of peace, against the threat of war was and remains one of the main directions in the activities of Soviet trade unions, the biggest public organization in our country now grouping over 134 million working people," Stepan Shalayev, chairman of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions, said in the latest issue of the journal KOMMUNIST.

The problems of the struggle for peace and disarmament, against the arms race, he wrote, occupy an important place in the Soviet trade unions' bilateral links which are now maintained with trade unions in 145 states. The USSR is annually visited by over 1,000 trade union delegations from socialist, capitalist and developing states, and more than 600 Soviet delegations go abroad every year. Various forms of approaching the resolution of pressing problems of the anti-war struggle are worked out during such contacts.

Analysing the international situation which has deteriorated through the fault of the United States, Stepan Shalayev said that the started deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe has made the world situation even more tense and dangerous. Imperialist propaganda and advocates of NATO's "rearmament" are seeking to palm the missile deployments off as a "major victory for NATO unity and Reagan's tough line." They want to convince the public that the anti-war movement "has lost the battle against the American missiles." Thereby, an attempt is being made to demoralize peace-loving forces and weaken their anti-war potential, first of all in Europe.

But such subversive maneuvers cannot conceal the main trend: Anti-war sentiments are continuing to mount. The anti-war struggle has produced important positive results. It has changed the entire psychological atmosphere in Western Europe. The vigorous peace actions have been joined by broadest sections of the population, which previously kept away from politics. The peace campaign in Europe has facilitated the growth of anti-war movements also in the United States, Japan, Canada, and other parts of the world, the article said.

'EXPERIMENT' IN IDEOLOGICAL WORK URGED

PM031126 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 25 Mar 84 Second Edition p 2

[M. Nenashev article under the rubric "Ideological Work: Style, Methods, Organization": "Leading Component"]

[Text] Since the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, party committees' ideological work has been characterized by a quest. The provisions, evaluations, and conclusions of the Central Committee plenum exerted and continue to exert an active influence on the improvement of ideological activity. This is quite natural, for the plenum's decisions not only provide a profound analysis of the state of ideological education work, but also determine the main tasks in further developing and enriching it. Among these, the most important and fundamental task is to bring our ideological efforts completely into line with the party's socioeconomic policy today and its contemporary course of realism, efficiency, organization, and discipline.

Ideological work and its forms, methods, and organization must fully meet the conditions of the day and Soviet people's increased needs and serve the practical tasks of improving developed socialism -- this is the demand of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum, which was confirmed in the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) and Extraordinary February (1984) Plenums and in the speech by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the voters of Moscow's Kuybyshevskiy Rayon.

Looking at the changes taking place, you can clearly see a further enrichment of the content of party organizations' ideological education work and their persistent quest to improve their work style. The services of ideological workers and all those who convey the party's ideas to Soviet people can be seen in the fact that Soviet people today are working enthusiastically and most fruitfully and that the productivity and qualitative indicators of their work are improving.

But while assessing the achievements -- which are indisputable -- we must not fail to see the shortcomings and defects inevitable in a matter as large and complex as the improvement of ideological work.

In any matter, success depends on our skill in highlighting the main component on which the resolution of the set task primarily depends. Now that the main guidelines for ideological work have been clearly defined by the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum I think that one of the leading links in the chain of urgent tasks facing party committees is the problem of the ORGANIZATION [printed in boldface] of ideological education activity and the improvement of the work style. As numerous readers' letters attest, it is in this sphere that there are still considerable losses which influence the effectiveness of ideological work as a whole in our country.

The evaluations and conclusions of the June plenum oblige us to look attentively at the organization and style of ideological work and to investigate whether sufficiently full use is made of all reserves and potential here. This is the subject of our notes, which we base largely on opinions and evaluations expressed by our authors and readers on the pages of the newspaper.

Action and the Semblance of Action

It is well known that ideological practice relies extensively on the huge network of voluntary [obschestvennyy] institutions, without which it is impossible to imagine the activity of party committees today. At the same time, the writers of letters to the newspaper rightly raise the question of a sensible correlation between the professional [shtatnyy] and the voluntary principles in ideological work. Many of them believe that the excessive passion displayed today for creating various voluntary institutions sometimes lowers the standard of organization of ideological work.

Many comments are made, in particular, about improving the work of ideological commisions, which occupy a leading place among the other voluntary institutions. Thus, for example, when discussing the proposed model for a gorkom ideological commission consisting of numerous sectors and sections, students in the courses for ideological workers at the Sverdlovsk Higher Party School came to the conclusion that the commission is necessary but would hardly be effective in that form in a small town or rayon where the ideological aktiv is small in size. The main fear is the inevitability of overloading the staffers, who are forced to take part in numerous commissions and councils with their frequent conferences and sittings. This point was made clearly in a newspaper article by N. Davydova, secretary of Michurinskiy CPSU Raykom in Tambov Oblast. Enumerating the many voluntary councils existing in the rayon (there are close to two dozen), she noted with concern the inevitability of duplication in their activity and proposed that the role of the ideological commission be more clearly defined, with the commission being officially recognized as the chief coordinator of all voluntary ideological institutions in the rayon.

It cannot fail to alarm us when gorkom and raykom secretaries engaged in ideological activity admit that they visit production collectives much less and meet with working people less frequently than other party committee secretaries, but on the other hand are "in the lead" in terms of the number of meetings held and the elaboration of numerous written measures, plans, and recommendations. This continuing heavy flow of all sorts of papers frequently creates the semblance of action yet the actual effect of that action is often very insignificant.

Indeed, that is what Hero of Socialist Labor M. Nazorov, first secretary of Chaykovskiy CPSU Gorkom in Perm Oblast, called his article: "Semblance of Action." In his reflections in the newspaper on party work style he complains that the chiefs of certain sections of the CPSU gorkom spend almost half their time preparing notes and written replies and that more than one-third of this time is taken up with telephone conversations (concerning these same notes, gathering information and data, receiving and relaying instructions). As a result, only a little more than 10 percent of the work week is left for meetings with people and for visiting party organizations.

Alarming calculations! And it is no accident that it is to this aspect of matters that K.U. Chernenko drew the party public's attention in his article in the journal KOMMUNIST: "What is the greatest impediment in organizational work? Primarily the replacement of real issues by formalistic issues, the passion for meetings and conferences, and the irrational allocation of time." Practice fully confirms the truth of this remark. Thus, for example, in January and August of 1983, Orenburg CPSU Obkom sent 93 resolutions to raykoms. These, in turn, continued this formalistic activeness. As a result, N.J. Ivakin, chairman of the council of Orenburgskiy Rayon Agro-industrial Association, is rightly annoyed: "The stream of papers coming from rayon and oblast organs is overwhelming. I once made a calculation and could not believe it myself: It seems that in a day I read up to 100 pages of official instructions. In 7 months I received and sent no more and no less than 6,077 communications. The question is: When am I to work?"

What is the reason for the tenacity of this formalistic approach? It seems to us that one of the reasons lies in defects in the style of ideological work organization. It is now customary for any good initiative to start with a whole series of various conferences, meetings, and seminars. As a result, a considerable -- and sometimes even the greater -- part of the ideological worker's time is spent on talking about the work itself, and there is simply no time left for the necessary organizational work with people. A kind of process takes place whereby work dissolves in the usual stream of various measures.

It must also be said frankly that lovers of loud agitation campaigns, agitation aircraft, and agitation ships, which are often designed merely for propagandist show, still exist in our country. The sound and fury of these campaigns usually spread out on the dying wave principle -- the ninth wave at the obkom level and almost dead calm in the primary party organization.

In conditions where the party is directing tremendous efforts toward establishing real efficiency in all spheres of public life, it is time to think also of greater efficiency in the organization of ideological work and seriously consider what its real criterion is. Is it a matter of inventing one new thing after another without bothering about the end result or is it a matter of consistently and persistently introducing the necessary order and system into the organization of complex and diverse ideological work? "The thrust of the decisions of the June plenum," K.U. Chernenko noted in his election speech, "is to set in motion all the creative forces embodied in the awareness and ideological conviction of the masses." It clearly follows from this that the main indicator of the effectiveness of ideological work is not the number of educational measures held, but their real influence on Soviet people's consciousness, mood, outlook on life, and creativity.

This question is of fundamental significance for, as readers' letters attest, it still happens that the most important conclusions and evaluations of the CPSU Central Committee reach working people in a weakened and blandly rhetorical form -- in the form of general theses and slogans. This certainly reduces the degree of perception of propaganda and the effectiveness of its influence.

Experiment Needed

It is impossible to improve organization without initiative and creativity. Reflecting on the essence of the concept of the "inertia of outdated forms," which was expressed as a reproach to ideological workers at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum, our authors and readers have been expressing their opinions on specific manifestations of this. The force of inertia and attachment to the old methods are indeed still very perceptible and people note in their letters to the editorial office how many agitation centers and workers we still have in our country which mobilize nobody; how much visual agitation makes no impression; and how we still sometimes lack the individual approach and attentive consideration to the needs and interests of the specific listener, reader, or viewer!

Attention is also drawn to the fact that in many of the methods used in practice, monologues predominate and dialogue is underestimated. Yet it is perfectly obvious that the growth in Soviet people's education, general culture, and level of information obliges us to introduce more actively an intelligent and confiding dialogue between students and lecturers, speakers, and propaganda workers. Active interaction like this would certainly enrich our propaganda, make it more meaningful, and impart to it the necessary "human" note. The practice of holding integrated political days and open letter days, despite their shortcomings, fully confirms the validity of this opinion.

The realism, scientific depth, and efficiency characteristic of the party's work today in all spheres of activity create favorable conditions and open up broad opportunities for a quest for initiative and creativity on the part of ideological workers.

The directions of these quests are diverse. Among them, it seems to us that thought should be given to the more active use of experimentation. We are convinced that experiments are needed not just in science and the economy, but also in ideological work. If organized correctly, an experiment could be an effective method of verification and selection for subsequent introduction into general practice of all the best things accumulated in the process of ideological activity and everything of value discovered by party committees.

Observations show that we still often display tardiness in selection and then dissemination of the best experience. In actual fact, many interesting and useful discoveries have been made and introduced into ideological practice in recent years. We can include among these the experience of Moscow and Leningrad party committees, which were the first to adopt comprehensive plans for the social development of collectives. This made substantial headway in the long-term scientifically substantiated planning of ideological work possible. The quest in a number of Ukrainian oblasts with regard to guiding and coordinating ideological work in production collectives deserves attention. Positive results have been produced by the development of a system for organizing ideological work at people's place of residence and for leading the activity of mass cultural and sports establishments in Sverdlovsk, Omsk, and certain other oblasts. Party committees in Belorussia, Georgia, and Estonia are conducting an active quest to develop machinery for studying public opinion, and their experience is being used to create an all-union system. At the same time, it is impossible not to see that even when a particular initiative receives the approval of the CPSU Central Committee, its subsequent introduction into practice often proceeds slowly. Recall the well known CPSU Central Committee resolution on the comprehensive approach to ideological work in the instance of the city of Omsk.

Considerable time has now passed yet this experience has still not been disseminated widely enough.

Why do such things happen? I think the reasons must be sought yet again in the work style of propaganda and agitation sections. It is easy to observe that, holding as they do all the threads of the organization of educational work at rayon, city, and oblast levels and elaborating in detail absolutely all ideological actions and measures -- from the largest to the smallest -- propaganda sections often simply lack the time or resources for carrying out particular experiments and in general for thorough analytical work or the profound generalization of practice. Party workers who write in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA advise using differentiated approach in improving the organization of ideological work. In their opinion, we must not use the same methods of party work at CPSU obkom, gorkom, and raykom level. The need to ensure that the rayon party apparatus is released as far as possible for specific, living work with people is particularly stressed.

The newspaper's readers and writers from the ranks of the party workers persistently suggest bodly more embarking on conducting experiments. What kind of emperiments? One of the prime ones cited is working out a system of interaction between the various means of verbal agitation and propaganda. (According to practical workers, correlations and coordination in the work of agitation workers, lecturers, and speakers today need to be clarified and amended) In addition, we could also think about the problem of further developing the organizational system for managing ideological work in the production collective. There is a whole range of other problems of ideological work which require the organizing and conducting of experiments.

The question of ideological work style and the methods of organizing it is a question not just of form but also of content. Improving the organization of ideological activity will make it possible to increase the topicality of propaganda and agitation and help satisfy Soviet people's needs and interests more fully.

The Personality of the Ideological Worker

The standard of organization, of course, depends largely on the professional standard of ideological workers. Today, as our authors rightly note, it is impossible to score successes in educating people merely by "amateurist exercises." The sphere of "dilettantes" has narrowed right down, for in any sphere of ideological activity a thoughtful and skilled approach is needed.

People who have written for the newspaper are united in the opinion that a topic which, unfortunately, is still very rarely discussed -- the personality of the party ideological worker, the raykom or gorkom secretary, the chief of a propaganda section, or agent -- is gaining great topicality in our day. The conditions and special features of propaganda at the present stage require that they have a fundamental knowledge not just of Marxist-Leninist theory, but also of applied sociology, psychology, and pedagogy and the ability to apply this knowledge in practice. A party committee secretary dealing with ideological work must be marked by special sociability, magnetism, and charm as well as erudition since he is constantly concerned with the subtleties of human relations.

Of course, all these qualities are shaped in the process of education and self-education and are acquired in the practice of ideological activity. But it is not inappropriate to consider whether or not everything is being done in party committees today to create for the ideological worker really favorable conditions for self-education and the expansion of his general horizons and to attentively note if his hours and minutes are always used rationally.

Overloaded with various tasks party committee secretaries admit that they can devote 5 percent of their time to reading literature, studying scientific papers, and going to the theater and the movies.

Five percent... this is inadmissible! Is there any need to persuade people that a solicitous and concerned attitude toward the ideological worker, his living conditions, and his worktime and freetime will always be repaid many times over with meaningful work?!

The following valid concern has also been expressed on the paper's pages -- that party committee ideological workers are still frequently being used for other than their direct purpose. They are still excessively involved in preparing various kinds of notes, reports, and accounts, including ones which have no direct bearing on their official duties. We share this concern, for the task of strengthening ideological influence in a real and not merely formed way makes it necessary to be particularly persistent in improving the forms and methods of direct contacts between ideological workers and people.

One more opinion must be voiced. It is known that the process of improving the organization and increasing the effectiveness and quality of propaganda and agitation is being effected primarily through the efforts of the secretaries in charge of propaganda and party committees' other ideological workers, and, as a rule, they manifest great energy and initiative and begrudge neither efforts nor time for this. Yet some first secretaries and workers of other party committee sections by no means take a full part in ideological work. This despite the principled instructions of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum that all party work is ideological work. Let us emphasize very clearly that this practice contradicts today's style of party activity.

These notes have merely outlined certain urgent problems of the organization of ideological work. We hope that party and economic workers, scientists, propaganda workers, and lecturers will show interest in this topical subject and continue the discussion started by the paper. This discussion is necessary. As K.U. Chernenko stressed in his article "The Concern of the Whole Party and the Duty of Every Communist," "...ideological work must be the constant focus of close attention in the mass media. And it must be analyzed as systematically, eagerly, and exactingly as other aspects of the multifaceted activity of party organizations."

KUNAYEV AT KAZAKH MEETING; OFFICIALS APPOINTED

LD221441 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 22 Mar 84

[Text] A session of the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh SSR, took place today in Alma-Ata Comrade Ashimov, who worked as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR, was elected chairman of the Presidium of the republic's Supreme Soviet at the session. Comrade Nazarbayev was appointed chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR. The Kazakh SSR code on administrative offenses was adopted, as well as laws and decisions which had been submitted for discussion by it. A chairman of the Supreme Court of the Kazakh SSR was elected. Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, took part in the work of the session.

ALIYEV, ZIMYANIN ATTEND SHEVCHENKO SOIREE

LD202154 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 20 Mar 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A ceremonial soiree devoted to the 170th anniversary of the birth of the great Ukrainian poet Taras Grigoryevich Shevchenko was held in the Hall of Columns of the House of the Unions in Moscow today.

Present at the soiree were Comrade Aliyev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Kapto, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine; representatives of the literary public of the country, and cultural and scientific figures. [video shows the hall and participants, with closeups of leaders mentioned]

Secretary of the board of the USSR Writers' Union Isayev opened the soiree, stressing that Taras Shevchenko was a revolutionary democrat, a passionate fighter against autocracy, and a courageous defender of the oppressed and unfortunate, who saw serving the people as his public and civic duty.

Oleynik, secretary of the board of the Ukrainian SSR Writers Union, made a speech about Shevchenko. Describing the creative and public activity of the great "kobza player," [the poet's best-known work] the writer noted that it was inspired by the many centuries of friendship between the Ukrainian and Russian peoples. The poet was deeply national, thus he was also an internationalist poet. His dream, to see the Ukraine in a free, new family [quote from a celebrated poem by Shevchenko] has become a reality in our day. [video shows Oleynik at rostrum]

DEMIRCHYAN RECEIVES ARMENIAN KOMSOMOL AKTIV

GF031645 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN Armenian 14 Mar 84 p 1

[Excerpts] K. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, received the republic's Komsomol aktiv. First secretaries of Komsomol gorkoms and raykoms and officials of the Komsomol Central Committee participated in the meeting.

A. Topuzyan, candidate member of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and first secretary of the Armenian SSR Komsomol Central Committee, reported on the patriotic work and initiatives of the Komsomol and the republic's youth.

It was noted in the report as well as in the speeches of the participants that under the leadership and with the assistance of the party organizations, the republic's Komsomol is waging an energetic struggle for enhanced efficiency, as regards improving the quality of production, accelerating technical progress, and fulfilling the Food Program. The Komsomol members and the youth in public production are efficiently working to implement new work styles and methods and are marching in the ranks of the vanguard of socialist emulation for the implementation of the 5-year plan targets.

K. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, noted the truly valuable contribution of the Komsomol members and youth in the economic and social development of the republic.

Comrade K. Demirchyan reflected on the concrete questions and future tasks of the Komsomol and noted that it is necessary to restructure all Komsomol work with the spirit of the demands of the February 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and to organize work in such a way that the youths are filled with a sense of high responsibility.

He said: The Komsomol should continually focus on imbuing the youth with the spirit of Soviet patriotism, firm unity and fraternity with all the Soviet peoples, and with extensive knowledge of technical methods of mass physical culture and sport.

Concluding, Comrade K. Demirchyan said: The entire organizational and ideological education work should be directed toward the unswerving implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the December 1983 and February 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenums and toward the expansion of the youth's contribution to the fulfillment of the plan targets and the socialist obligations of the current year and the entire 5-year plan period.

Participating in the meeting were G. Voskanyan, secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, and L. Saakyan, candidate member of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee and chief of the Armenian Communist Party Organizational Party Work Department.

DEMIRCHYAN VISITS ARMENIAN EXHIBITION

GF031649 Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 1730 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Excerpt] An exhibit of a number of prominent enterprises' products has been organized at the exhibition center of the republic's Light Industry Ministry. The exhibit was visited today by Comrades Karen Demirchyan; Fadey Sarkisyan; Gennadiy Andreyev; Grant Voskanyan; [name indistinct], chief of the Armenian Communist Party Light Industry Department; Leonid Agopyan, chief of the Trade and Consumer Service Department; and leaders of the republic's Light Industry Trade Ministries' Republican Executive Committees. Basically, the exhibit displays the products of enterprises producing sportswear and other clothing.

GAZLI CONSTRUCTION DEFECTS, RECOVERY REPORT

PM031359 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 3

[Dispatch by special correspondents G. Imov and V. Tolstov: "Before and After the Earthquake " -- first paragraph is IZVESTIYA introduction]

[Excerpts] As has already been reported, on the night of 19-20 March, a severe earthquake occurred in Central Asia, with its epicenter in Bukhara Oblast, 30 km northwest of Gazli. It caused considerable destruction in Uzbek cities and settlements. The underground tremors at the epicenter were in excess of force nine.

Gazli-Bukhara-Tashkent -- The earth beneath our feet here is still quivering. After a short respite, tremors of force three to four have become more frequent. They are shaking ancient Bukhara and painfully reverberating in Gazli's open wounds. In the past days, the "Gazli" seismological station has recorded nine tangible tremors. The gas extraction workers' settlement has experienced a major earthquake for the third time, and it must rise up again from the ruins. For the time being, hundreds of tents, yurts, and light panelboard houses have become people's temporary homes. They stand in yards and on streets at a safe distance from the cracked, dilapidated walls where piles of cement and brick rubble lie mingled with broken glass. Smoke is coming from a field kitchen. On the second floor of a house, at a window without a frame, the wind is lifting a white curtain. The good-quality, two-story house of modern design failed to withstand the quake.

These buildings were constructed when Gazli was rebuilt after the May 1976 force eight earthquake that destroyed it. It appeared that the resurrected settlement need no longer fear any underground storms. It was constructed with consideration for the region's high seismic activity and people were mindful of what a force eight tremor could do.

But who could predict then that 8 years later, the strength of the quake which struck from a depth of 20 km would be in excess of force nine? The designers of the new Gazli did not take this trick of the elements into account....

The difference in destructive power between force five and six tremors, for instance, is relatively minor. However, each subsequent degree on the Richter scale is considerably greater than the preceding one. The difference between force eight and nine earthquakes is enormous, and in this case, the energy from the depths has a terrible destructive power. In Bukhara and neighboring oblasts, it shook cities and settlements over an enormous area, as if dishes on a table had the tablecloth pulled out from under them. Even a modern paneled house reinforced with metal cladding may crack at the seams from such a shock.

The doctors were the first to enter the struggle against the consequences of the natural disaster, and fulfilled their professional duty bravely and skillfully. Not a single victim went without qualified and rapid medical aid. And you have to consider that the doctors' own facilities had also been destroyed by the elements.

The people who experienced the severe earthquake tell how at the moment it occurred what they felt was not even fear, which was to come later, but striking helplessness. Only one piece of advice could be given here: If there is no chance of running out of the house, try to keep your composure and take refuge in a doorway or window frame where there are load-bearing walls. Those are the safest places. That is what many Gazli people who had no time to leave their homes actually did.

The earthquake had a particularly tangible effect on those structures where not everything had been done in advance or more likely had simply been done in a slipshod manner.

At a Gazli school, girders which should have withstood the quake collapsed. Upon inspection it was found that the joint of one of them was carelessly soldered instead of having a strongly-welded seam, while another girder was, simply held up by rusty barbed wire wound around it. Even if we try we cannot understand how anyone can live with his conscience who, either in haste or with a lack of pride in his work, would throw together a building any which way, knowing the girder would fall at the first strong tremor.

And could one attempt to establish the degree of guilt and responsibility between clients and contractors, in this case between the Ministries of the Gas Industry and the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises, when, constructing in zones sensitive to the influence of the elements? We spent 2 hours at an architects conference in Tashkent which efficiently discussed plans for construction of apartment blocks and production buildings in the regions of the Gazli and Pap earthquakes and heard the pain and anxiety in the voice of V.S. Skregnev, chairman of the Uzbekistan Gosstroy, as he spoke of weaknesses in exercising technical and design supervision in construction, and we involuntarily thought: This applies to many rayons and departments.

How much small-scale shoddy construction work was exposed in Gazli by the earthquake -- a brick wall built with almost no mortar; the lack of reinforcement which should have kept a partition from collapsing; the incomplete joint between panels. That is when you become convinced that the quality of work is a moral concept. People's lives depend on it in Gazli. Let those who have come to raise the settlement from the ruins remember that.

The majority of concrete and brick buildings in Gazli will not be repaired. It has been decided that no more of these houses will be constructed here. Only a few two-story buildings reinforced with metal will remain at the center of the settlement. They will form Gazli's architectural center. The main construction work in the settlement will be subject to the principle of the duty tours of the gas field workers. While they are working on gas extraction, workers will live in wooden prefabricated houses that can stand up to underground tremors. It has been decided to construct their main housing -- an entire district of well-appointed houses -- in Bukhara, as far as possible from the earthquake's epicenter.

The unique gas deposit that has been responsible for the powerful development of industry and energy throughout Central Asia will continue its glorious working career.

We talked with I. Dzhabbarov, first secretary of the Bukhara Obkom, who told us that aid is coming to the stricken regions via all transportation routes. Bukhara airport is receiving aircraft around the clock. Hundreds of tons of emergency cargo have been delivered: tents and necessities from Tashkent and Turkmenistan, construction materials from everywhere.

At the republic's Council of Ministers we were told: All problems in eliminating the consequences of the Gazli earthquake are being totally resolved. Time will pass, the cracks in the earth's body will close, and the pain caused people by the elements will ease.

EDITORIAL ARTICLE ON ANNIVERSARY OF KOMMUNIST

PM031000 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 84 First Edition p 2

[Editorial article under the rubric "On the 60th Anniversary of the Journal KOMMUNIST": "The Party's Militant Assistant"]

[Text] In April 1924, readers received the first issue of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) Central Committee's fortnightly journal BOLSHEVIK which, as its editorial noted, was to be the organ of historical Bolshevism, the organ of ever-inquisitive, critical Bolshevik thinking, and the organ of the party's independent ideological activity The decision to set up BOLSHEVIK was taken in November 1923 -- during V.I. Lenin's lifetime.

The journal was published under the title BOLSHEVIK until October 1952, when, in connection with the renaming of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) as the CPSU, it began to be published as KOMMUNIST. Some 1,250 issues hae been published from April 1924 through April 1984, and the journal's press run has grown from 15,000 to 915,000 copies

From the very beginning to the present day, BOLSHEVIK and KOMMUNIST have been the party's theoretical and political platform and its loyal assistant in implementing the historic tasks of the revolutionary restructuring of society on socialist principles and made a significant contribution to the theoretical developmemt of Marxist-Leninist teaching.

While constantly propagandizing the brilliant legacy of the founders of Marxism-Leninism, the journal has also published more than 60 works by K. Marx and F. Engels previously unknown or not previously translated into Russian. About 160 works by V.I. Lenin were also published in it for the first time.

KOMMUNIST reveals the vitality and efficacy of the immortal teaching of Marx, Engels, and Lenin and its increasing influence on the course of history and the world revolutionary movement. The theme of Leninism was and remains the journal's key program topic. It illuminates in depth the problems of present-day social practice, dialectical materialist philosophy, political economy, scientific communism, party building, history, culture, and art.

For six decades, KOMMUNIST has been describing the great achievements of the Soviet people in creating a new society under the party's leadership. It has combined materials providing the theoretical basis for the industrialization of the country, the collectivization of agriculture, and the cultural revolution with articles on the real experience of the fundamental social transformations begun in the country and the establishment of new social relations.

From June 1941, the journal was in the front ranks of the active fighters against the Hitlerite invaders and directed all its efforts toward achieving victory over mankind's most evil enemy. Its materials revealed socialism's historical superiority over capitalism and the great strength of proletarian internationalism and the friendship of the USSR's peoples.

It is characteristic that, alongside theoretical articles, the journal also carried combat instructions to servicemen on, for example, how to combat enemy tanks.

After the victorious conclusion of the Great Patriotic War, KOMMUNIST was again in the front ranks of peaceful building. An important milestone in its activity was the CPSU Central Committee resolution of 9 January 1959 "On the Work of the Journal KOMMUNIST," which directed the editorial board toward more profound scientific generalization of the practice of communist building and creative study of socialism's problems.

In April 1974, KOMMUNIST was awarded the Order of Lenin for its active participation in the party's life and its great services in propagandizing Marxism-Lenisism and in illuminating the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

From issue to issue, the journal reveals in a multifaceted way the world-historic significance of the Leninist party's theorectical, ideological-political, organizational, and creative-transforming activity. The editorial board's present efforts are concentrated on concretizing and propagating the ideas and conclusions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums. The journal allocates a large place to the fundamental problems of socioeconomic policy under conditions of developed socialism and to the examination of ways of improving it.

While providing a theoretical basis for the steady growth in the party's role in Soviet society, the journal constantly analyzes questions of party building, the establishment of a Leninist work style, and the strict observance of Leninist norms and principles of party life. It shows how the CPSU carries out the leadership of society's economic, sociopolitical, and spiritual life and pursues its political course and how the tasks outlined by it are implemented. The journal's materials reflect the further strengthening of the unity between the party and the people. The journal pays special attention to questions of improving the party's ideological and mass-political work and of improving Soviet people's ideological, moral, and labor education.

Articles published since the 26th CPSU Congress set out the party's present-day economic strategy: the struggle to intensify and improve the efficiency of social production, to accelerate scientific and technical progress and combine it with socialism's advantages, to further develop the masses' labor activeness, to develop socialist competition, and to strengthen discipline, organization, and order. By discussing topical problems of economic theory, the journal gives the party effective help in resolving the task of improving economic work. From day to day the editorial board keeps in view the fundamental questions of social sciences and the Marxist-Leninist methodology of the understanding of new social phenomena. Many materials are devoted to various aspects of the development of the Soviet way of life, socialist democracy, and national relations. The journal continually carries articles devoted to the history of the revolutionary movement in Russia, the establishment and law-governed features of the development of Bolshevism, and the main stages in the Communist Party's activity. KOMMUNIST reflects on a wide scale the wealth of the Soviet people's spiritual life and studies the processes of the development of the culture, literature, and art of socialist society and of Marxist-Leninist aesthetics.

The journal's materials analyze the main law-governed features and trends in contemporary international relations and describe in detail the conflict between the forces of peace, socialism, and democracy and the forces of imperialist reaction and militarism. Its attention is focused on the struggle by the CPSU and the Soviet state for the triumph of the Leninist principles of their foreign policy and for the implementation of the Peace Program. KOMMUNIST's articles show how the socialist countries are jointly resolving the most important economic, scienfitic, technical, and social tasks, and how they are struggling in unison to strengthen their positions in the international arena and to prevent nuclear war.

Highlighting the key problems of the world revolutionary process, the journal describes the development of the international communist and workers movement and analyzes various aspects of the national liberation forces' struggle. The journal also studies changes in the correlation of forces in the world arena, the confrontation between the two world systems, and the intensification of the general crisis of imperialism, and exposes the arms race launched by its military-industrial complex. The journal gives a fitting rebuff to anticommunism, bourgeois ideology, and right and "left" revisionists.

Acting as the organ of direct democracy, KOMMUNIST also brings into discussion the views of representatives of all our society's social strata. Thus, in recent months it has conducted a meaningful exchange of opinions on educational reform. The number of readers letters published in the journal has increased.

Great changes have taken place in the life of BOLSHEVIK-KOMMUNIST in the past 60 years. But the main point -- loyalty to the working class cause and communist ideals, firmness of Marxist-Leninist positions, implacability in the struggle against ideological opponent and a tireless creative search -- remains unchanged. KOMMUNIST is the party's reliable assistant in resolving all its tasks, implementing its Leninist general line, building a communist society, and educating the new man.

KAZAKH SUPREME SOVIET MEETS, ELECTS OFFICIALS

LD260946 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 22 Mar 84

[Excerpt] The Extraordinary Eighth Session of the 10th convocation of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet took place in the Hall of Sessions of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet, Alma-Ata, on 22 March 1984. The deputies and guests cordially welcomed Comrade Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee; Comrades Aukhadiyev, Ashimov, Bashmakov, Grebenyu Kazybayev, Kamalidenov, Miroshkhin, Nazarbayev, Trofimov, and Yazov, members of the Bureau of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee; and Comrade Dzhiyenbayev, candidate member of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee.

Deputy Medeubekov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet, opened the session. Those present in the hall honored by a minute's silence the memory of deputies who have died: Imashev, chairman of the Presidium of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet; and Vysotskaya, a famour machine operator. A report was presented by Deputy Kalikov, chairman of the Credentials Commission, on the recognition of the credentials of the newly elected deputy, and on surrendering credentials by the deputies of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet from constituencies 18, 135, 218, 299 and 506 on the grounds of their applications submitted in accordance with Article 101 of the USSR Constitution, Article 90 of the Constitution of the Kazakh SSR, and Article 10 of the Law of Status of People's Deputies of the USSR.

The following agenda was adopted: Elections of the chairman of the Presidium of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet, appointment of chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR; questions on the draft code of the Kazakh SSR on administrative violations of law; approval of decrees of the Presidium of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet; and election of chairman of the Supreme Court of the Kazakh SSR.

The floor was given to deputy Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee. On behalf of the Bureau of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, the Party Group and the Council of Elders of the Kaxakh SSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade Kunayev proposed the election of deputy Bayken Ashimovich Ashimov as chairman of the Presidium of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet, and his being relieved of his duties as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously elected deputy Ashimov as chairman of the Presidium of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet.

Comrade Kunayev, on behalf of the Bureau of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, the Party Group and the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet, proposed the appointment of deputy Nursultan Nabishevich Nazarbayev as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR. The Surpeme Soviet unanimously adopted the decision to appoint Deputy Nazarbayev chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR.

Comrades Ashimov and Nazarbayev expressed their gratitude for the high trust bestowed on them, and gave their assurance that they will devote all their energy, knowledge and experience to the cause of communist construction.

Deputy Dzhusupov, minister of justice of the Kazakh SSR, presented a report on the draft code on administrative violations of law of the Kazakh SSR. A report was also presented by Deputy Dosmagambetov, chairman of the Legislative Proposals Commission. Speaking in the debates were Deputy Balatbayev, chairman of the North Kazakhstan oblispolkom; Deputy Kharchenko, second secretary of the Mangyshlak Obkom; and Deputy Platayev, minister of internal affairs of the Kazakh SSR. The reporters and others speaking in the debates noted that the code of the Kazakh SSR on administrative violations of law will promote the strengthening of protection of the state and public order, of socialist property, and rights and freedoms of citizens. It will become an important step in the matter of perfection of the legislation on administrative responsibility, which corresponds to the decision of the February 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the tasks set by Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at that plenum.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the Code on Administrative Violations of Law of the Kazakh SSR, and also the decision on making it operational.

Following the report made by Deputy Demesinov, secretary of the Presidium of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet, the Supreme Soviet approved the decrees of the Presidium of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet issued in the period from the seventh to eighth sessions.

The session elected Aytmukhambetov as chairman of the Supreme Court of the Kazakh SSR.

With this the extraordinary eighth session of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet's 10th convocation completed its work.

BRIEFS

UZBEK ENVIRONMENT FUNDS -- A total of R80 million will be spent for protecting the environment in Uzbek SSR in 1984. The funds will be mainly used for renovating cities, constructing water purification installations, and supporting wildlife. Work concerning the protection of the natural environment has been continuing for many years in Uzbekistan. As a result of this, the waters of rivers and lakes have been placed under protection and the air of cities which have industrial factories has been kept clean. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 29 Mar 84 GF]

ARMENIAN ADMINISTRATION FORMED -- The Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium formed the Armenian SSR Main Administration for Foreign Tourism and appointed Comrade Genrikh Dzolak Liloyan as chairman of the administration. [Summary] [Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 13 Mar 84 GF]

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR UNIFIED CONSTRUCTION BODY

PM031441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Mar 84 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Management in Construction"]

[Text] It is impossible to imagine our society's progress without fast and constant renewal in all sectors of the national economy on the basis of the modern achievements of science and technology, Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted at the meeting with voters.

The implementation of this task depends to a considerable extent on capital construction. About 200 major industrial enterprises were commissioned last year and more than 2 million homes, a large number of schools, and medical and other projects were handed over thanks to the labor of collectives in construction and design organizations and the manufacturers of equipment and materials. Nevertheless, the state of affairs in this sector as a whole is still not satisfactory. Year in and year out the construction workers fail to fulfill their targets for commissioning capacities, increasing labor productivity, and reducing the prime costs of works.

The responsibility of the sector's economic cadres for the impeccable fulfillment of their duties must be enhanced in deeds and not just in words, in order to achieve a fundamental turnaround. But this approach has still not become the standard everywhere. For example, no one at the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production, of the Ministry of Industrial Construction has been punished for the inadequate equipping of Kazan's household chemicals plant or for the miscalculations in the procurement of equipment for Volgograd's "Kaustik" association. The party committees must bring economic managers most rigorously to task for damage caused to the state and must strive resolutely to ensure that every ruble of the people's money is used to produce the maximum yield.

A fundamental reorganization of this sector's management is necessary to ensure the speediest elimination of shortcomings which repeat themselves annually in construction. Moreover, as was said at the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) and February (1984) Plenums, it is important to correct not just individual elements but the entire economic management mechanism. This primarily means improving the sector's organizational structure. The departmentalism which still exists within the construction ministries makes it necessary to deliver materials and components over long distances and results in large cross-hauls. Dozens of small construction organizations, under the jurisdiction of industrial ministries, are functioning in the regions in parallel with the major trusts. Labor, material, and financial resources are being dispersed. The time has obviously come to make a single body wholly responsible for formulating and fulfilling the plans for equipping the projects.

It is time to bring the allocation of functions, rights, and responsibilities of enterprises and their superior management organs in line with modern requirements. Practice indicates that in parallel with improving the directive methods of construction leadership, it is necessary to comprehensively develop the mechanism of economic self-administration and expand the autonomy and initiative of labor collectives.

One of the paramount tasks is to improve the planning of capital works. The proposition contained in the well-known 12 July 1979 CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on the planning of existing production and new construction as a single whole is still not being implemented. Client ministries often request funds for the construction of new projects even though capacities already constructed are working a single shift and not all work places are filled. Nor can we accept the fact that resources for construction projects are still allocated not according to plan requirements but per R1 million of work volume.

Planning imbalance is seriously hindering matters. The lack of coordination last year resulted in the trusts under the USSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises doing practically no work at a number of plan projects. Why? According to the ministry leaders' explanation, the construction workers' efforts and material resources were concentrated on more important projects. But the importance of construction projects must be determined at the stage of drawing up the plan, and not after the targets have been approved. No project, as long as it is included in the plan, can be considered secondary, and failure to meet the commissioning deadline for any one of them must be followed up as if it were a breach of the law.

The efficiency of the economic mechanism is directly linked with the effectiveness of economic levers and incentives, including price determination, the credit and finance system, and the methods of appraising economic activity. Not all of them are yet fully in line with the requirements of the times. For example, according to estimates by economists, the currently operating norm of planned accumulations -- in other words, profits in the construction industry -- is preventing the transfer of all trusts to complete financial autonomy. It is necessary to enhance the responsibility and interest of planning, contracting, and supplier organization collectives and client services in the fast construction of enterprises in accordance with the latest developments in science and technology. Every worker, and leaders in particular, must receive pay linked to the quantity and quality of real labor and to the commissioning of projects, rather than to the growth of capital assimilated, in other words, materials expenditure, as happens at present.

A large role in the comprehensive improvement of the entire system of management in the construction industry has to be played by specialists in economic science, by the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gosstroy, the USSR Gossnab, the contractor and client ministries, and the USSR Academy of Sciences. What is needed is to speed up the elaboration of fundamental economic problems and to review certain economic management instructions, norms, and regulations. It is, furthermore, expedient to elaborate these materials at the same time as directive documents are published. So far, this has not become the universal practice. For a number of years USSR Gosstroy specialists have been giving assurances that the trusts' pursuit of "advantageous" and materials-intensive projects would automatically peter out as soon as the construction workers' activity started being evaluated according to pre-planned net normative production. This year sees the deadline for introducing the new indicator. Nevertheless, everything still carries on in the old way, owing to inadequate conditions for its implementation.

The improvement of the management mechanism in the construction industry cannot be accomplished overnight. While persistently galvanizing and directing this process, party and trade union committees, local soviets, and economic leaders are at the same time called on to step up organizational work for the unconditional fulfillment and overfulfillment of the present plans. The labor collectives already have sufficient rights and opportunities to do this.

Every communist and every participant in the construction of new and the reconstruction of existing capacities, from the worker right up to the minister, will have to redouble his efforts to ensure that the successful work of the construction industry becomes a reliable basis for our economy's dynamic development.

PROBLEMS IN TURKMEN TRANSPORTATION FIELD NOTED

GF031459 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 18 Mar 84 p 2

[Text] A meeting of the Industry, Transportation, and Communications Standing Commission of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet was held under the chairmanship of S. Niyazov, candidate member of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee and first secretary of Ashkhabad Party Gorkom. The work of the Turkmen SSR Motor Transportation Ministry for more effectively using the means of motor transportation and for consolidating state and labor discipline in the concerned enterprises in light of the demands of the November 1982, December 1983 and February 1984 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee was discussed.

Motor Transportation Minister Kh. Gurbangeldyyev and the deputies who delivered speeches noted that work has been done to augment the role of the labor collectives in controlling the production, in planning and organizing the working and living conditions of workers, and in developing communist attitude toward labor.

Conditions were suggested for socialist emulation among the motor transport columns, workshops, and brigades, in which over 90 percent of all the workers will take part. Over 9,000 of these people are involved in the movement for communist attitude toward labor and 6,400 persons are ranked as shock workers of communist labor. The ministry as a whole overfulfilled the 1983 plan for the volume of freight transportation at 101.4 percent and passengers transportation plan at 100.5 percent.

At the same time, the methods of economic management, the fulfillment of the economic, social, and political functions by the labor collectives, and the level of the labor and execution discipline in many enterprises lag behind the standard requirements. Little attention is being paid to one of the major forms of involving the workers and the engineering and technical employees in controlling production -- the continuous effective production meetings. Necessary attention is not being paid to the further improvement of the collective forms of labor organization and stimulation. Bad management in using combustibles and lubricants, empty runs, and other shortcomings are continuing.

The commission advised the ministry to take practical measures for eliminating the available shortcomings. A corresponding decision was passed on the question discussed.

MATERIALS ON SOVIET-INDIAN SPACE MISSION

Pre-Launch Statements

LD031323 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 3 TASS -- The commander of the spaceship "Soyuz T-11" Yuriy Malyshev made a statement today before the launching of the Soviet-Indian crew. He stressed that this flight is a new major step along the road of the continuously developing cooperation between the USSR and India in the field of the peaceful studies of outer space. "We are convinced that the joint work of Soviet and Indian cosmonauts will serve the further strengthening to friendly ties between the peoples of our countries", he stated.

Researcher Cosmonaut Rakesh Sharma stressed in his statement before liftoff that as a citizen of the Republic of India he considered it a great honour to be a member of the international crew of the ship "Soyuz T-11" and get a possibility to conduct scientific experiments on board the Soviet space station "Salyut-7". He said it was a particular honour to be the first representative of his country in this challenging endeavour and to make a contribution to mastering new frontiers of human knowledge.

Mission Launched

LD030314 Moscow TASS in English 1311 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 3 TASS -- A Soviet-Indian crew was launched into outer space aboard the spaceship "Soyuz T-11" from Baykonur Cosmodrome at 1708 Moscow time today.

The space crew includes Yuriy Malyshev, Gennadiy Strekalov and Rakesh Sharma.

Live Coverage

LD031433 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1240 GMT on 3 April 1984 begins a live relay from Baykonur on the launching of the Soviet-Indian space crew in Soyuz T-11.

At 1242 GMT reporter Aleksandr Tikhomirov appears on screen with Soyuz T-11 in the background. Tikhomirov talks about previous international space flights, the telemetry system and the health of the cosmonauts. On the cosmonauts health, he says, "The doctors were pleased to find the heartbeats of the cosmonauts were normal." At 1245 GMT the camera cuts to shots of the radio and tv center for reporters, cutting to a wall screen with a map shown. On the map, a point at the north of the Red Sea is illuminated, followed by shots of the ship Akademik Korolev shown with Tikhomirov saying that it is in the North Atlantic.

At 1249 GMT an Indian correspondent is shown speaking to cosmonaut Sharma. The cosmonaut is shown answering from inside the spacecraft. This is followed by video of passers-by on a New Delhi street being interviewed about the space shot.

At 1257 GMT the camera cuts to shots of the press center at the USSR Foreign Ministry where professor Amal Mukerjee speaks about the symbolism of Soviet-Indian friendship.

At 1300 GMT the video switches back to Baykonur with a view of the rocket and the gantries still in place. Until 1307 GMT the camera shows Soyuz T-11 during the final stages before lift-off. At 1308 the Soyuz T-11 lifts-off.

At 1310 GMT the video cuts to shots of people watching the Soyuz T-11 interspersed with monochrome pictures of the crew in the spacecraft and flight control center.

At 1313 a recorded video of the Salyut-7 crew with messages is shown. This is followed at 1315 GMT with a studio announcer reading the cosmonauts' biographies.

At 1319 GMT the video returns to Baykonur where the third-stage separation is reported. The live relay ends at 1325 GMT.

Gandhi Addresses Cosmodrome

LD031844 Moscow TASS in English 1632 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Baikonur Cosmodrome April 3 TASS -- A TASS special correspondent reports:

When the "Soyuz T-11" was put into orbit, the communication men of the cosmodrome requested Ambassador of the Republic of India to the USSR Sayid Nurul Hasan to come up to the telephone and offered him a direct channel with Delhi. Cordial thanks to all who have built another bridge of friendship between our countries, Prime Minsiter Indira Gandhi of the Republic of India said, addressing the cosmodrome.

Cosmonauts Prepare To Dock

LD041125 Moscow TASS in English 1112 GMT 4 Apr 84

[TASS] Moscow April 4 TASS -- TASS special correspondents report from the international press centre:

After two initial rendezvous manoeuvres, the distance between the "Soyuz T-11" transporter spacecraft and the orbital complex "Salyut-7"--"Soyuz T-10" became five thousand kilometres. The international Soviet-Indian space crew -- Yuriy Malyshev, Gennadiy Strekalov and Indian cosmonaut-researcher Rakesh Sharma -- are preparing for the transporter spacecraft's forthcoming docking with the complex. The docking is scheduled for 1835, Moscow time, today. This was announced here today at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists.

Igor Golubev, flight director on duty, said the Soviet-Indian space crew already "extended the probe of the docking assembly into a working position. The operation ran smoothly". The entire apparatus of the spaceship is functioning reliably. During a communication session, the cosmonauts reported the reliable functioning of manual and computer control systems.

To the question asked by the flight director as to how the "Jupiter-3" (the call signal of Rakesh Sharma), the Indian cosmonaut-researcher answered: "Excellent!" [sentence as received] This was also confirmed by medical check-ups. After the "Soyuz T-11" reached orbit, the pulse beat of the crewmen did not exceed the pre-launch one.

Although the main medical research will begin on board the orbital complex, Yuriy Malyshev, Gennadiy Strekalov and Rakesh Sharma have already begun such experiments. The first of them are "bracelet" and "pneumatic". Their purpose, the journalists were told, is to mitigate the harmful effects of weightlessness on human organism in the initial period of adaptation.

In answer to journalists' questions as to what kind of work Rakesh Sharma is doing aboard the transporter spacecraft, Igor Golubev said that he sees to the maintenance of communication, controls the onboard life-sustaining system. During a communication session, he switches on and off the onboard communication systems and transmits information on the condition of the spacecraft's onboard systems to the mission control centre.

The crew of the main expedition -- Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovev and Oleg Atkov -- have been onboard the orbital complex "Salyut-7"--"Soyuz T-10" for 55 days already. And although the cosmonauts had a day of rest yesterday according to schedule, they were busy preparing their station quarters to welcome the long-awaited friends.

They have fitted out places for the work and rest of the Soviet-Indian crew and checked the functioning of scientific apparatus for the conduct of joint experiments. With an eye to docking with the "Soyuz T-11", the crew effected a correction of the docking orbit which Leonid Kizim referred to as an "orbit of friendship and orbit of peace."

Research Offical Interviewed

LD031918 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1240 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] I would now like to present an interview in which you will probably discover the full extent of the sense of this Soviet-Indian space flight. A great number of experiments are to be carried out by the cosmonauts in orbit. One of the organizers of the scientific-technological program for this flight, and space flights in general, Vyacheslav Mikhaylovich Balebanov, deputy director of the Space Science Research Institute, will tell you more accurately.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified interviewer] So, Vyacheslav Mikhaylovich, first of all the flight is not very long, but as far as we know there are a lot of experiments, in general.

[Balebanov] There are a lot of experiments, and they only just fit into the time set aside for research. Medical experiments will be carried out every day--there are six of them. Of these experiments, the most useful from my point of view is the experiment on cardiovascular activity entitled "Vektor," and the most interesting experiment is entitled "Yoga."

[Interviewer] Interesting from the point of view of its exotic name?

[Balebanov] Not only that, but because the experiment proposes watching the condition of muscular activity and the motor apparatus of a man in the difficult conditions experienced when doing Yoga exercises.

[Interviewer] As far as I understand it, the Indian cosmonaut who can do these poses will, so to speak, be both the experimenter and the guinea pig simultaneously?

[Balebanov] Yes, of course, the Indian cosmonaut. First, I think that some exercises will be done by his Soviet colleagues, but issues concerning muscle contraction, the state of a man's motor functions in conditions of weightlessness -- these exercises, the results, their effects and influence are of great interest to Indian medicine.

[Interviewer] Can one say that a cosmonaut is a Yogi, to some extent?

[Balebanov] I cannot say that. I think he is an ordinary person, [words indistinct] cultivation of these exercises; unlike us, we of course are less well adapted to this. Apart from the medical experiments, there will be a great deal of research into the territory of India and the waters of the ocean around India, in the interests of the Indian Republic's national economy. There is a very expansive program here, for example, in the interests of geology, there will be a great deal of research in determining mountain structures, looking for possible deposits of various ores and oil deposits. There are also hints that this can somehow be determined in the interests of India's plant world, agriculture, and naturally hydrometeorology, and so on -- water management.

[Interviewer] I would just like to clear this up. India possesses in particular such inaccessible territory as the mountainous regions of the Himalayas and so on. Can space photography provide some solid material here?

[Balebanov] They have a very big research program on the mountains. There is study of the Himalayan glaciers; (?for them) the glaciers are of very great interest because they determine the water reserves for quite a large part of the republic, and the Indians are extremely interested in this. The final group of experiments is on space materials research. Indian specialists are progressing fairly quickly and successfully in the field of materials science in general, and they have learned to make a lot of very pure materials; in particular, the choice of a silver-germanium alloy was not accidental, because they have achieved very high purity in both materials. Incidentally, the specimens they have made, these little balls 3 millimeters in diameter, are of extremely high purity -- the percentage of purity is 99.9999. These extremely pure alloys have not been put on board and will undergo smelting in an electronic radiation installation, that is, they will be melted out of the solid phase, then slowly cooled. We, and scientists in India also, hope that it will be possible to obtain a high degree of supercooling of these alloys in the transition from the liquid to the solid phase, and moreover to obtain glassy films, but metallic glassy ones -- the problem of so-called glassy metal. This is a very important problem for resolving many technical tasks. The program is very intense, but there will be six of them, three are there and three are to fly there, and we hope that together they will manage. [end recording]

COSMOS 1547 LAUNCHED 4 APR, FUNCTIONING NORMALLY

LD040628 Moscow TASS in English 0622 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 4 TASS -- Another artificial satellite of the earth in the Cosmos series, "Cosmos-1,547", was launched in the Soviet Union today.

The satellite carries scientific apparatus intended for continuation of space research.

The satellite was put into orbit with the following parameters: intial orbital period -- 11 hours 49 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface (in apogee) -- 39,340 kilometres, the minimum distance from the earth's surface (in perigee) -- 615 km, orbital inclination -- 62.8 degrees.

Apart from scientific apparatus the satellite carries a radio system for the precision measurement of orbital elements and a radio telemetric system to transmit back to earth the data on the operation of the instruments and scientific apparatus.

The onboard apparatus is functioning normally. The coordination computing centre is processing the incoming information.